SEWARD PENINSULA FEDERAL SUBSISTENCE REGIONAL ADVISORY COUNCIL MEETING

PUBLIC MEETING

VOLUME I

Nome Mini-Convention Center Nome, Alaska October 24, 2017 9:00 a.m.

Members Present:

Fred Eningowuk. Acting Chair Tom Gray Louis Green Brandon Ahmasuk Ronald Kirk Leland Oyoumick Charles Saccheus Elmer Seetot

Regional Council Coordinator - Karen Deatherage

Recorded and transcribed by:

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Page 2
                      PROCEEDINGS
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                   (Nome, Alaska - 10/24/2017)
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                     (On record)
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                     ACTING CHAIR ENINGOWUK: Good morning.
     I'd like to ask for an invocation by Elmer Seetot.
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                     (Invocation)
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                     ACTING CHAIR ENINGOWUK:
                                               I'd like to
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     call this meeting to order. I'll ask for a roll call
     from Karen.
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                     MS. DEATHERAGE:
                                       Thank you, Mr. Chair.
     This is Karen Deatherage. Theodore Katcheak.
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                     (No response)
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                     MS. DEATHERAGE:
                                      Theodore called and
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     said -- he has an excused absence, so he will not be
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     able to attend the meeting due to a schedule conflict.
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2.4
                     Brandon Ahmasuk.
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                     (No response)
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                     MS. DEATHERAGE: Brandon emailed me and
     left me a message that he has a medical appointment
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     this morning, but he will be in as soon as that is
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     over. Louis Green.
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                     (No response)
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                     MS. DEATHERAGE:
                                       Tom Gray.
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                     MR. GRAY: Yes, ma'am.
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                     MS. DEATHERAGE: Leland Oyoumick.
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                     MR. OYOUMICK: Here.
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                     MS. DEATHERAGE: Fred Eningowuk.
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                     ACTING CHAIR ENINGOWUK:
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                                               Here.
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                     MS. DEATHERAGE: Elmer Seetot.
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Page 3
                     MR. SEETOT: Here.
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                     MS. DEATHERAGE: Charles Saccheus.
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                     MR. SACCHEUS: Here.
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                     MS. DEATHERAGE: Ronald Kirk.
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                     MR. KIRK: Here.
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                     MS. DEATHERAGE: Thank you, Mr. Chair.
     We have a quorum.
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                     ACTING CHAIR ENINGOWUK: Thank you,
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             At this time we'll do the welcome and
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     introductions. We'll do the introductions starting
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     from our left side over there.
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                     MR. SACCHEUS: I'm Charles Saccheus
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     from Elim representing the Elim people.
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                     MR. KIRK: Ronald Kirk from Stebbins
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     representing the community of Stebbins.
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                     ACTING CHAIR ENINGOWUK: Fred Eningowuk
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     representing Shishmaref and the rest of our people here
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     in Seward Peninsula.
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29
                                     Hello.
                                              My name is
                     MS. DEATHERAGE:
     Karen Deatherage. I'm the Council Coordinator for the
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     Seward Peninsula Subsistence Regional Advisory Council.
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     Thank you.
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                     MR. OYOUMICK: Leland Oyoumick from
     Unalakleet.
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                     MR. SEETOT: Elmer Seetot, Jr., Brevig
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     Mission.
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                     MR. GRAY: Tom Gray, Nome, representing
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     all subsistence users.
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                     ACTING CHAIR ENINGOWUK:
                                              Okay.
                                                      For
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     those of you on the phone can I please have
     introductions.
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                     MS. DEATHERAGE: This is Karen
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     Deatherage.
                  If you're on the phone and you've muted
     yourself, if you could introduce yourself by unmuting
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yourself, that would be great, and then mute yourself. 1 2 3 MR. BURCH: Mark Burch with the Department of Fish and Game, Division of Wildlife 4 5 Conservation. 6 7 Is there anybody else MS. DEATHERAGE: on the phone that would like to introduce themselves, 8 9 please. 10 (No comments) 11 12 13 ACTING CHAIR ENINGOWUK: believe that's it on the phone. Can we please have 14 introductions from the audience here starting from the 15 16 front row. 17 18 Jeanette Koelsch, MS. KOELSCH: National Park Service. 19 20 MR. ADKISSON: Ken Adkisson, National 21 Park Service, Bering Land Bridge National Preserve. 22 23 Nikki Braem, National Park 2.4 MS. BRAEM: Service. 25 26 MS. MIKOW: Beth Mikow, ADF&G Division 2.7 2.8 of Subsistence. 29 MR. DUNKER: Bill Dunker with ADF&G 30 here in Nome. 31 32 MR. ASHENFELTER: Roy Ashenfelter with 33 Kawerak. 34 35 36 MS. HUGHES: Letty Hughes with Alaska Department of Fish and Game here in Nome. 37 38 MS. DEBENHAM: My name is Rosalie 39 I'm here representing the Bureau of Indian 40 Debenham. 41 Affairs and I live in Juneau. Thank you. 42 43 MS. WORKER: Good morning. I'm Suzanne 44 Worker. I'm a biologist with the Office of Subsistence Management. 45 46 47 MR. JOHNSON: Good morning, Members of I'm Carl Johnson. I'm the Council 48 the Council. Coordination Division Chief with the Office of 49

Page 5 Subsistence Management. 1 2 3 MS. LAVINE: I'm Robbin LaVine, 4 anthropologist with the Office of Subsistence 5 Management. 6 7 Aloha, Council Members. DR. CHEN: name is Glenn Chen with the Bureau of Indian Affairs. 8 9 10 MS. DEATHERAGE: For those of you in the audience that haven't signed in, the Chair has 11 asked me to ask you to sign in at our sign-in sheets 12 over there on the table under the map. Thank you. 13 14 15 ACTING CHAIR ENINGOWUK: Okay. At this 16 time we'll review and adopt the agenda and ask for a 17 motion to adopt the agenda. I'll give you a little time on that. 18 19 20 (Pause) 21 ACTING CHAIR ENINGOWUK: Ask for a 22 motion to approve the agenda. 23 2.4 25 MR. SEETOT: Mr. Chair. I so move. 26 2.7 ACTING CHAIR ENINGOWUK: Motion by 2.8 Elmer. 29 30 MR. GRAY: Second. 31 32 ACTING CHAIR ENINGOWUK: Second by Tom. 33 34 Ouestion. 35 MR. GRAY: 36 Mr. Chair. 37 MS. DEATHERAGE: Members of the Council. We do have one request to add an agenda 38 item. That would be the Northern Caribou Working Group 39 40 approval and selection of appointees to the working 41 group. This could be added under new business. 42 Thank you. 43 44 45 MR. GRAY: What was that again? Northern what and what? What does it do? 46 47 48 MR. JOHNSON: Mr. Chair. I'll happily 49 address this for those on the phone. Carl Johnson,

OSM.

So in this last winter the Chairs of the different Councils affected that deal with the Northern Caribou Herds all met and had a discussion about forming working groups. So there would be a membership from each of the northern Councils, Seward Peninsula, Northwest Arctic, North Slope and Western Interior, that cover the range principally of the Western Arctic Caribou Herd.

Some Councils have already met and voted to agreed to participate in this working group and to appoint members to the working group. The idea would be the four Councils would have discussions and collaborate and coordinate on ideas on how to suggest management approaches to these caribou. It would principally cover Western Arctic Caribou, but since those ranges are also covered by some of the Councils the Central Arctic and Teshekpuk Herds.

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You're one of the last Councils to have a discussion on whether or not to participate in this working group.

MR. GRAY: Mr. Chair.

ACTING CHAIR ENINGOWUK: Yes, Tom.

MR. GRAY: So this meeting and discussions over the caribou herd is going to be outside of this meeting here. It's going to be a different meeting. The question I have is, is this whole Council is going to be a part of that working group meeting? And are you guys funded for this? Are we going to have a funding problem?

MR. JOHNSON: Through the Chair. A couple questions there. First, the meetings will be done over teleconference so there wouldn't be travel involved. We don't have any additional funding for travel. The point would be that this working group would come up with recommendations that would then be taken back to the Councils.

The working groups don't have any authority to do anything themselves, so they would come up with recommendations and ideas to take back to the Councils and then the Councils would then at a public

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meeting like this discuss those recommendations and
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     then either adopt them or reject them or modify them.
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                     In the past how this has worked, for
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     example, the Yukon Councils, Eastern Interior, Western
     Interior and Yukon Delta, formed a working group that
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     dealt with issues of customary trade on salmon on the
     Yukon River and they came up with recommendations for
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     fisheries proposals. So that's not exactly what would
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     happen here, but the idea would be something similar to
     that.
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                     ACTING CHAIR ENINGOWUK: Yes, thank
           I believe there will be more discussion in detail
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     you.
     as an agenda item and that will be under the new
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     business after the statewide proposal under (d).
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                     As for a motion to approve the agenda
     as revised.
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                     MR. KIRK:
                                I so move.
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                     ACTING CHAIR ENINGOWUK: Ask for a
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     second.
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                     MR. GRAY:
                                Second.
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                     ACTING CHAIR ENINGOWUK:
                                               Seconded by
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     Tom.
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                     MR. KIRK:
                                Ouestion.
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                     ACTING CHAIR ENINGOWUK: The question
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     has been called. All those in favor of the motion say
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     aye.
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                     IN UNISON:
                                 Aye.
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                     ACTING CHAIR ENINGOWUK: All those
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     opposed.
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                     (No opposing votes)
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                     ACTING CHAIR ENINGOWUK: No opposed.
     So motion to approve the agenda has been approved.
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     Moving on to the agenda. Review and approve the
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     previous meeting minutes. Ask for a motion to review
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     and approve the previous minutes.
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Page 8
                     MR. SEETOT: Mr. Chair. I move to
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     adopt the minutes.
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                     ACTING CHAIR ENINGOWUK: I need a
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     second.
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                     MR. OYOUMICK:
                                    I'll second.
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                     ACTING CHAIR ENINGOWUK: Discussion.
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                     (No comments)
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                     ACTING CHAIR ENINGOWUK: Anybody call
     for question, any corrections or anything.
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                     MR. SEETOT: Mr. Chair.
                                              Call for
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     question.
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                     ACTING CHAIR ENINGOWUK: Request to
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     adopt the minutes. All those approve reply by saying
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     aye.
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                     IN UNISON:
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                                 Aye.
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                     ACTING CHAIR ENINGOWUK: All those
     opposed same.
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                     (No opposing votes)
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                     ACTING CHAIR ENINGOWUK: Motion
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     approved to adopt the previous minutes. At this time
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     I'll call for Council Member reports and we'll start on
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     our left side.
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                     MR. GRAY: Picking on me again.
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                     (Laughter)
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                     MR. GRAY: You know, I look at the last
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     year as the weather's been up and down. A year ago
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     beluga hunting I wasn't able to beluga hunt until
     November. Here we are in kind of the same scenario.
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     Caribou were hit and miss last year and here again the
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     caribou are late in coming this year. Everybody is
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     sitting on the edge of their seat. The weather is
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     crappy.
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                     The part that I really struggle with is
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     hunting. You know, we have moose hunting on the Seward
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Peninsula and we have two weeks to go moose hunting every year, but the amount of animals that we have it's a frenzy. If you don't have the equipment and the time, five days, seven days, nine days, the hunt's over depending where you're at. You know, that's kind of rough on some of our people, especially the folks that can't afford the \$25,000 boats and \$30-40,000 trucks and so on and so forth.

But on the other hand we all know what we're getting into. I was just in a meeting a couple days ago that we were talking about reporting.

Reporting for moose hunting. Some of the sentiment was, gee, I can't afford to buy a satellite phone to report or I can't afford whatever. Because we were talking about a one-day reporting period instead of a three-day period.

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You know, I'm not very sympathetic to folks. I carry an inReach, something called an inReach. In case I get in trouble, I can phone in. So it's a changing time. Regulations are changing, our hunting schedules are changing, the weather is changing and we all got to adapt to that process.

Anyway, it's a changing world, guys.

ACTING CHAIR ENINGOWUK: Charles.

MR. SACCHEUS: Well, we've been having quite a time this year on moose hunting. There's hardly any moose in our area, that's east of the Darbies, but there's plenty of bear. That's the trouble with our country. We've got lots of bears.

 And caribou, we're still eating our meat what we catch last fall, last year. We all pack them up and put them away and we still got caribou from last year. It seems like this year we won't even get a chance to hunt caribou because our rivers are still open and that makes it pretty hard.

And beluga hunting, it was normal as usual. We have six stocks of beluga in Alaska. That's counting the ones in Cook Inlet. The biggest stock there is is Eastern Norton Sound. We've got quite a few beluga over there when we count them.

Those big beluga from 12 miles outside

of Cape Darby all the way to the Yukon Delta, one time we count beluga with an Air Commander and there was — we counted over 60,000 beluga from 12 miles outside of Cape Darby all the way to the mouth of the Yukon. I think most of them were intercepting the salmon. That's the time we count about 60,000 beluga.

The ones we tagged in Point Lay they went up north, four of them went up north of Barrow and spent about two weeks north of Barrow. Two of them went to Greenland and two of them went directly to the Polar Ice Cap. Them beluga, even the ice look solid, they swam all the way to the Polar Ice Cap and they all dived for them little blue cods.

We put depth, how deep they dived. The ones in the Polar Ice Cap, the two beluga, they dived 2,000 feet under. There's a lot of blue cods under there. Those little tom cods are relative of the blue cods. Then two of them went over to Greenland, north of Greenland. Them animals are pretty amazing.

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Those two that went to Greenland came toward Greenland and then two from the Polar Ice Cap they get same day, same hour where they separate. Those things are pretty amazing animals. I don't know how they always communicate, but they're some amazing animals, them beluga.

When we studied them beluga in Cook Inlet, we find out how they always kill them. They don't swim real fast after them salmon. They swim right behind them. You could try to look down. You can't even see one inch in that Cook Inlet water. Just like coffee when you stir it with milk in it, a lot of milk.

Anyway them beluga always diving. We find out that those beluga are always so -- because we always hear them. They all make real big chirp sound. That's when the salmon swim right in front of their nose, they may a big sound. When the salmon belly up, them beluga just go over and bite them and swallow them. They don't chew them either. They eat them whole. I don't know -- they got teeth, but they don't use their teeth. Those things are pretty amazing animals.

And them little ones, those little baby ones are just born when I'm hunting in front of Elim.

You know, there's about two or three miles up along the -- where the creeks run out there will be open water and there will be millions of tom cod in the open waters about five or six miles out and them animals they all leave some babysitters. Those big males babysit while the females dive all the way up and go feed on the -- they babysit them little gray whales that are just born.

When you're sitting on the ice like this they always come right up to you and look at you, them small ones. If you've got your feet -- you've got rubber boots and you've got your feet sticking in the water, they'll come up to you and they'll bump you on the leg and the other one go on this side and bump you. They're really playful animals them cute little beluga.

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Anyway, I think the global warming got kind of an effect on our sea mammals up there because in January two years in a row now we've been seeing the big bowhead whales in January. There will be a whole bunch of beluga following them. The reason why they follow them bowhead whale because during the night they always have ice and them bowhead whales, when they come up, they always break up the ice and them whales always just start breathing good. That's how come they always follow them all over the bay in the middle of the winter.

What they feed on is them little shrimps. Those beluga are pretty particular what they eat and they really love silver salmon. Like you could count maybe 15, 11, 12, 15 silver salmon. And they don't chew them, they eat them whole. When we catch them, when we study them, we open them up and check out their stomachs. We check their liver to see if there's any toxic chemicals. They're pretty safe to eat. They're just like human beings. They've got their own DNA. Different beluga got -- just like human beings they've got their own DNA.

I did a lot of studying the past 12, 15 years and I learned quite a bit. I spent 31 days out in the Bering Sea west of Aleutian Islands. You can't imagine how many big orcas are out there right amongst the ice. When we go out there and try to put radios on them -- when I go up on the bridge by the captain, we had a little short lady as a captain driving that real big ship. Maybe that ship was 50 to 60 feet long, that

old battle ship.

Anyway, when there's a lot of orcas around, all them seals ought to be on top of the ice. I told the marine biologist we got a good day today. A lot of luck today to put radios on them -- make it easier for us to put radios on the seals. They don't like to go down. You could walk right up to them. They won't go down in the water. Just turn around and go toward the middle of the big ice. So they don't like to go in the water whatsoever when there's orcas. You could hear them if you listen to them. You could hear them orcas hollering and make burp, burp, burping sounds. Those sea lions ought to be on top of the ice too.

Man, you should see those birds out there. Thousands of them. They're heading north. When they find out about that Bering Straits, them big ships going up north, I kind of think the noise kind of affect them too.

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Anyway, we got our moose. We didn't have much moose this year because -- I don't know, something happened last spring. I guess too much snow last year. When there's a lot of snow, them bears always kill them. Like if they get three calves, two calves, they'll go to the mother, kill the mother and they'll kill all four of them sometimes, the moose in our area, because we've got a lot of timber. We have 360,000 acres of timber.

Caribou, when they come down, they always go and eat right on our land. They always eat the real juicy moss under them trees. You could pull them out and let them drip. Anyway, that's what the caribou like. This year I don't think we'll have any chance of getting caribou. We've got to order them from Anchorage, I guess.

Right now when I want to eat caribou, I go down to our Native store. I buy reindeer meat. I don't know if there's a reindeer farm in Alaska. I don't know where they get the reindeer, but that meat is pretty good. It's all cut up ready to cook. It saves you a lot of money instead of buying all that —the gas price is way up and everything.

Anyway, I think our President of the

United States, when he got elected, he said that climate change is a hoax. I don't believe him. You could feel it today, the climate change. I'm almost 80 years old and I know the difference ever since I was a little boy about our climate. It's getting a lot different.

You know, they got a big -- they burn a lot of coal in China and all that smoke it always go all the way to the west coast of the United States, so that's what makes our climate a little different. I guess all that pollution up there, all the cars every day.

Anyway, hopefully we'll be able to get caribou because we got till May, almost into May, first part of April to hunt caribou. Thank you.

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MR. KIRK: Moose hunting in our area was not too good this year because we have to go to our drainage about 20 miles from our village and if it don't rain, it's pretty hard to go up in those drainages with your boat because the water is too low. So we didn't do too good in our area with moose although a lot of people from our village went down to the Yukon and got Yukon permits to hunt moose in the Yukon, so they have moose from the Yukon.

This spring we had a young beluga wash up on our shore. We didn't know why it died. We tried getting a hold of -- I told the mayor and they tried to notify somebody about it. About maybe two weeks later we had a big female beluga wash up on our shore too. We don't know why they died. They didn't have no kind of bullet holes or injuries on them. They just drifted up dead to the shore.

Right now the climate is really making a big difference on harvesting. A lot of our food out there, like right now with all our rivers open, I don't know if we'll be able to go and set whitefish nets like we usually do when it freezes. So we're having difficulty with this climate change concerning fishing in our area starting next month.

That's all I have to report.

Thank you.

MR. OYOUMICK: Hi. I'm Leland from Unalakleet. There isn't too much moose in our area, but they did get some. They had a quota of 34. I think I heard the number that they reached 24, so they're going to proceed to have a winter season, I believe.

There's still not much kings and they're trying to figure out why. Like everybody else we're kind of wondering too. There's a weir set up up the river that I guess it's due for funding and we'd like to keep that funded so we can know how come we have little or no kings. There's some kings, but not enough like they used to be.

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Growing up as a kid we'd set nets down below the house because we had no motor. We got 30 and after we got done taking care of those 30, then it caught way more, 20 more. Compared to when we were kids to now it's really different. How that comes about to be that way somebody's got to figure that out. We don't know who to blame or what to blame. They're starting to come back more and more, but not as much as like we'd like them to be. There was a lot of humpies, a lot of silvers.

Oogruk hunting was kind of like a contest sort of with the weather conditions being the way they are. Only a few days to go out and go hunting. On the really nice beautiful days there's more boats than animals, so it makes it difficult because you can't shoot at an animal with a boat behind. We never ever shoot at an animal when there's somebody else behind the animal.

Other than that we never get caribou for I don't know how long in our area. Usually we have to go somewhere else. I don't know. Things are much much different than they used to be. Figuring out why, I kind of know why, but that's my opinion. I'm not trained in such things as it were, but I was born and raised there so I kind of got an inkling as to what's happening. Until we know more I'll just bide my time until -- you know, when somebody speaks up and say something, I'll back them up if I know that's the way it is.

Other than that there's been -- last spring there was a lot of trout. They were feeding on

the little fry and they're just really delicious. Oily, nice, beautiful. As many as you can get.

Other than that there was a lot of bear. I think there's more bear in our area than moose like Charles was saying. That's about it for our area.

 MR. SEETOT: Good morning. Elmer Seetot, Brevig Mission. Weather is still a big factor in around our harvest area in different parts of the season. It's been pretty cool summers along with wet summers, but we had an abundant red salmon run during this past summer. Maybe the second run that goes up to Salmon Lake.

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For me, personally, I'll still oppose commercial fishing for red salmon because whenever you have something that is in the economy bracket, then people start arguing and then that still gets me to a TEK, argue about the resources, they won't be there for you. That's forever in the forefront in opposition to commercial fishing. Even though it provides funds for someone, it's still funds for someone, not the whole community would benefit from commercial fishing for a particular species.

 We went caribou hunting in late winter, late March probably, on the northern part of Seward Peninsula in and around Ear Mountain toward Serpentine Hot Springs. Still a lot of wolf activity in our area. Like I mentioned before, I seen as many as four packs within Imuruk Basin during the winter going after the reindeer herd. Why? Because the reindeer are already there. They don't need constant running after. So that's how come there was four packs that were going on the eastern portion of Imuruk Basin to access the caribou.

These are some of what we're going through climate changes. It's still being talked about, but we're in the forefront and we're seeing these changes right now. Last week I was able to see the last of the Snow Geese in and around Imuruk Basin before we had snow three days ago. Wolves were still chasing the caribou -- I mean the reindeer herd about two months ago, so that's the factor we have to look at.

Other than that hopefully we'll be able

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to change -- not change, but adapt to the changed conditions when we go out and harvest. Also we contact other communities when and where is the resource at in order for our hunters to harvest them.

Thank you.

ACTING CHAIR ENINGOWUK: Uvlaalluataq. Good morning. I'm Fred Eningowuk from Shishmaref. We had a halfway decent spring for a spring hunt. You know, we subsistence hunt marine mammals and land mammals and whatnot. Because of climate change we're having to get ready a month earlier than usual. Whereas like 20 years ago it was normal to be getting ready in May, but nowadays, because of climate change, we're having to get ready in April, so that's just for spring hunting.

For those of us that are able to go out and hunt we got our share of oogruks. We didn't get any walrus this year. Maybe one or two boats might have gotten one. But during the course of the summer, starting in August, we had some walrus that were washing up on the beach with no bullet holes. Me and my boy we counted, I think, 36 just between Ikpek and Singeak, if you're familiar with my country. That's 36 with ivory, with tusks on there, and those walrus have no bullet holes.

Something is going on out there in our waters. Something is killing them and currently there is no funding to do studies on them, so we need some agencies to be looking at those to study those walrus, why they're dying like that. This is the first year this happened.

We had a pretty good year for red salmon. This year is the first time I caught some red salmon to put away, to smoke and to dry. So we had a pretty decent fishing season. And we're blessed with caribou hidden where we can get them all year round. This has been going on for the last few years.

You know, our elders used to say our caribou would come back and we listened to our elders, their forecast, and they're pretty accurate. They've been gone for many, many years and we didn't have caribou for a while and they said they would come back. Now they're back. Basically we've got them all year

round in our backyards and we're able to harvest what we need, but we don't try to get more than what we need. We're not that kind of people.

Berries. We had a pretty good season for salmonberries. Maybe thanks to all the rain we had. Blackberries, we hardly had not too much of that.

 Like everybody else, you know, we still got a lot of bears, too many bears, too many muskox. Muskox introduced into our backyards, you know. We never grew up with muskox, so they were introduced. I heard a lot of complaints about them going into the private property allotments and destroying the land. Even one muskox that killed a dog at a camp, so I don't know. If it was in Nome, it would be news, but in the villages it's not, so it's just local news.

That's pretty much the only report I

 have.

Thank you.

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Next on the agenda is the service award and we'll do that tomorrow. Move that to tomorrow. Next we have public and tribal comment on non-agenda items. Right now the floor is open for public and tribal comments on non-agenda items.

(No comments)

MS. DEATHERAGE: Through the Chair. It's an item that we don't have listed on the agenda. In other words, this isn't the time to comment on wildlife proposals, but if you have any other issues that you'd like to bring before the Council that perhaps is going on with Kawerak or anything in the community, you're welcome to do so now.

Thank you.

(No comments)

 ACTING CHAIR ENINGOWUK: We'll move on to old business and apparently we don't have any old business. Moving on to new business and before we do please bear with me. It's my first time chairing a meeting.

On the new business we have wildlife proposals. First Wildlife Proposal is 18-37, rescind Federal lands closure for moose in Unit 22A remainder. Suzanne Workers, wildlife biologist.

MS. WORKER: Thank you, Mr. Chair. I'm Suzanne Worker. I'm a wildlife biologist with the Office of Subsistence Management and I'll be going over the wildlife proposals today. The first one is WP18-37. This proposal starts on Page 14 of your meeting materials if you want to take a look at it.

This proposal was submitted by Lance Kronberger, who is a guide out of Eagle River, and he requests that the Federal public lands closure in the Unit 22A remainder moose hunt area be rescinded September 1st through September 30th. That is a period of time that coincides with the State's nonresident season.

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So this is the southernmost hunt area in Unit 22A remainder. It's the area that's south of the Golsovia River. It includes the area around Stebbins and St. Michael.

So just a little bit of history. This lands closure has been in place since 1995. You'll notice that the pool of eligible users is smaller than the pool of Federally qualified users. What I mean by that is all residents of Unit 22 have a customary and traditional use for moose in Unit 22A remainder, but the closure stipulates that only residents of 22A can hunt moose on Federal public lands in that area. This is because the Board specified that when they initiated the closure in 1995.

 This request probably sounds familiar. You heard it at your meeting earlier this spring as a special action. It was WSA17-01 and the Board did consider that special action in April and it was rejected at that time.

Biologically, the difficulty with this proposal is that moose surveys haven't occurred in Unit 22A remainder and the surrounding moose populations are very different from one another. In central unit 22A in the Unalakleet survey area, the moose densities have improved, but they're still relatively low, at .35 moose per square mile. But if you get into Unit 21E to

the southeast, the moose densities are higher. They're about two moose per square mile. If you go to the south in Unit 18, they're higher still at almost five moose per square mile.

At this point it's not unlikely that some of those moose are coming up the drainages and heading over the ridge into Unit 22. We don't really know how much that's happening, but there is mounting evidence that the population in Unit 22A remainder is probably growing, but we can't quantify that.

So the reported harvest among non-locals has increased in recent years while the local reported harvest has declined. However, we know that the reported harvest likely underestimates local harvest and perhaps significantly so. For instance, in 2013 household surveys indicate that around 20 moose were taken by residents of Stebbins, but none of those were reported. So we know that harvest records aren't a good indicator of local harvest in the area.

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I also want to mention that the ADF&G Subsistence Division has done some work with the residents of this area to map out their search areas for hunting moose. They report hunting primarily in the middle and western portions of the hunt area and this is where most of the Federal land is, up in those drainages.

So if this lands closure is lifted, moose hunting will be allowed on Federal public lands by all users during the month of September which will likely result in some additional harvest.

It's expected that a certain amount of this would come from increased use of guides and transporters and Fish and Wildlife Service, which manages most of the Federal lands, has an exclusive guide use system and some limits on transporters, so there are some limits on the amount of commercial use that can happen in that area. BLM does not limit guide use or transporters and there is concern about the demand for guiding in this area.

Given our limited understanding of the moose dynamics in the area, there's also some uncertainty about what the effect on the population will be; however, it's expected that the population has

increased and that at least some additional harvest is probably sustainable. The effect on subsistence users is uncertain. As we heard this morning from Mr. Kirk, subsistence users concerns about accessing moose tend to be more related to being able to get to the moose rather than not enough moose on the landscape. But considering the spatial use patterns there is potential for user conflict to develop in these areas.

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So we believe that it might be premature to open Federal public lands to all users prior to opening them to all Federally qualified subsistence users. So the OSM preliminary conclusion is to support WP18-37 with modification to open Federal public lands only to Federally qualified subsistence users.

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So what this means is it would open Federal public lands to all residents of Unit 22. Those lands are currently only open to residents of Unit 22A. So this basically represents like a step-wise approach to liberalizing the hunting in this area.

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That's all I have.

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If you need more detail or you have questions, I'll be happy to try to answer them.

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ACTING CHAIR ENINGOWUK: Yes, Kirk or

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Tom. 32

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MR. GRAY: Okay. So the recommendation that I'm seeing here on Page 14 is not going to accommodate the guides in opening September 1st to 30th?

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MS. WORKER: That's correct, it doesn't accommodate the guide.

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MR. GRAY: Okay. I guess I'm very We talked about this last year about this proposal and we talked about harvest data. There was a very confusing -- you know, the agencies came in with a bunch of different numbers and it was confusing trying to figure out how close we were to the harvestable surplus. This is coming back again and I'm going to throw it out if we're not understanding the harvest.

We need to be very careful to open it up to guiding because I'm a guide and I'll tell you what, we're aggressive people and we can't afford to risk our resource unless we have a good surplus of it. So, in my eyes, you guys need to get a handle on the harvest data, you need to go flying and find out what the resource is actually doing out there and have a good handle on that before the guides get involved in it.

MS. WORKER: Through the Chair. You're right, Mr. Gray. The uncertainty related to the harvestable surplus it's related to both that we don't have a good handle on harvest and we also don't have a good handle on the population status. Either one of those can make a difference on whether or not they're surplus animals and there's uncertainty with both of them.

ACTING CHAIR ENINGOWUK: Yes, Leland.

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 MR. OYOUMICK: I think that Lance Kronberger flies his people in. He's got a plane down there. We don't have planes to fly that same area where he goes. If he gets those moose way up there in the hills and stops them from coming to our areas, that's a big problem because there is hardly any moose that -- moose come from Chiroskey and South River. There's some that come from down the coastway from St. Michael.

If they cut them off before they get to us, we're still going to be on a quota for how long. Then we've got to give them a chance to get back on their feet and be a healthy population before we can allow guiding like Tom says. These folks can write off these things like airplanes, boats, motors. Us people as subsistence users we have to foot the bill, so that's another thing to think about.

MR. KIRK: Mr. Chair.

ACTING CHAIR ENINGOWUK: Yes, Kirk.

MR. KIRK: I'm in favor of Tom and Mr. Oyoumick's statement there. I do not want to see guides coming into our area to harvest moose especially if you have people coming from California or Montana somewhere going out after trophies in our area. We

live off our moose but we do not like to go after moose that has a 63-inch span because that meat is too tough for us to eat. We like to get the ones that are younger with a smaller span.

These guides come in and they harvest moose and it's good that they bring the moose meat back to the village for the community, but it's too hard for a lot of the elders to chew on, so I'm not in favor of trying to open up the remainder of 22A for guide hunting in our area. Like Mr. Oyoumick states, if we start that, we're going to cut off the moose from going into his area from ours.

We get a lot of the moose -- when the wildfires start in Alaska, the moose come down to our area and then they start expanding from there. They go down the Yukon and up towards Golsovia and Unalakleet area. With all these wildfires that we had this summer we had about six moose on St. Michael Island that didn't move all summer and they finally left when the wildfires were gone. They finally left like months ago.

I wouldn't recommend that we try to get guide service in our area.

ACTING CHAIR ENINGOWUK: Yes, Tom.

MR. GRAY: Again, I'm a guide, so I'm one of those bad guys that go out and do stuff, but to speak on my behalf I'm a bear guide. I don't guide for moose at this point. I kill bears, so I'm your friend, I guess.

The thing that I tried to point out earlier is if the guides are going to get involved in hunting in our areas, we need to ensure a couple of things. Number one, there's enough resource to include the guides in that hunt. You know, you just heard these guys talking about we need to ensure our subsistence hunt and our lifestyles here in the villages are taken care of prior to guides getting involved in hunting in our areas.

I personally think there's a time and a place for guides to be guiding, but I think our people need to be taken care of first and foremost. We need to understand that resource by flying and doing surveys

and recognizing where the animals are coming through, where they're coming from, what's the size of the resource, et cetera.

On one hand I beat up on the guides, but on the other hand if the resource is stable enough for guides to be involved, I will urge that.

ACTING CHAIR ENINGOWUK: Thank you, Tom. Do we have reports on Board consultation, tribes and ANCSA corporations.

MS. DEATHERAGE: Mr. Chair. Members of the Council. This is Karen Deatherage. There were no consultation reports on this proposal.

Thank you.

ACTING CHAIR ENINGOWUK: Agency comments. ADF&G, Federal and tribal.

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 MR. DUNKER: Good morning, everybody. My name is Bill Dunker with Fish and Game here today. I really don't have much more to add to what Suzanne already presented here. Obviously we have some limitations in the area in terms of our understanding of what that -- what moose populations in that area might be based on kind of the broad spectrum of moose densities that we find elsewhere in the surrounding areas.

 Looking forward, we obviously have that area kind of on our list of things to do as time and resources allow to get down there and take a look at where we are relative to these other areas surrounding the remainder of 22A, so hopefully in the future we'll have more to report on that.

Again, the Department, as it stands right now, is neutral on this proposal. If there's anything I can do to clarify any of these issues or topics or whatnot, I'd be happy to take your questions.

ACTING CHAIR ENINGOWUK: Yes, Tom.

MR. GRAY: The lands that this guy is trying to open up, the State must have lands next to that. Are they open to that hunting guide or are they closed to that hunting guide?

MR. DUNKER: That's a good point, Tom. There is State managed lands within the remainder of Unit 22A where hunting opportunity is currently available for both non-local users as well as non-resident users. So there is a certain level of non-resident harvest coming out of that area as it stands right now.

Changes to restrictions associated with Federally qualified subsistence users in the area and what kind of an impact that might have on either an increase in harvest or a redistribution of harvest. We don't have a real clear understanding of that right now.

You are correct, there is currently opportunity for both non-local and non-resident hunters to pursue moose in the remainder of Unit 22A.

MR. GRAY: Do we have an idea of the numbers of animals that are taken out of that area, out of your 22A, whatever we're talking about here?

MS. WORKER: Through the Chair. I can answer maybe part of that question. So Mr. Kronberger is currently guiding on State lands adjacent to Federal lands in Unit 22A remainder. He's also guiding on Federal lands in Unit 18. Right now the guide use concession for the Fish and Wildlife Service in Unit 18 and the southern part of Unit 22A I think it limits him to six moose per year out of that guide use area on Fish and Wildlife Service lands. Beginning next year they increase that to eight.

So he is using the area. He's probably going to start using it more. So that doesn't give you an answer about how many moose are coming out of Unit 22A remainder, but that's what's happening on the adjacent Federal lands with that guide.

MR. GRAY: The adjacent State lands. What I'm trying to get a feel for is this guy is trying to open up some certain land in 22A and there's obviously land around it. If he's operating on the land around it, let's say in 18 and 22, what is he taking? Somebody must know these numbers. If there's an increase going to happen automatically because of an increase of animals from six to eight in some area —the six to eight, is that in Federal lands or is that

in State lands or both? 1 2 MS. WORKER: The increase from six to 3 eight is on -- it's called Andreafsky Guide Use Unit or 4 5 something like that that's managed by the Yukon Delta National Wildlife Refuge. I can tell you that in Unit 6 22A remainder there were six moose taken by 7 non-residents in three of the last four years. 8 know if they were all taken by his guided clients or if 9 10 there are other guides in there. 11 MR. OYOUMICK: Each year? Is that each 12 13 year that.... 14 15 MS. WORKER: Each year, yes. That's an 16 annual amount. 17 So we're talking a potential 18 MR. GRAY: of 14 animals each year? If this area goes to eight, 19 there could be a potential of 14 animals. This 20 includes the State, the 14 animals, or is that just 21 Federal lands? 22 23 MS. WORKER: Well, Federal lands are 2.4 closed, so that's happening on State land. Those six 25 came from State lands. So opening up Federal lands, 26 yes, there is a potential to increase harvest in Unit 2.7 22A. 2.8 29 30 MR. GRAY: Okay. I'm sorry, I'm 31 confused here. In 22, he's operating on State lands. 32 That's correct. 33 MS. WORKER: 34 MR. GRAY: In 18, he's operating on 35 36 Federal lands. 37 MS. WORKER: That's correct. 38 39 40 MR. GRAY: And between the two right 41 now he's taken -- he has the opportunity to take 12 42 animals right now today. 43 44 MS. WORKER: Well, I'm not sure that's a fair characterization because on -- I don't know how 45 the concession on the State side works, but I'm not 46 47 sure that there's a limit to the number of moose he can Under his Federal agreement he's limited to six 48

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on Federal lands in Unit 18. If he were to expand into

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Page 26
     southern unit 22A, his limit does not increase.
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     Andreafsky Guide Use Unit includes northern Unit 18 and
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     southern Unit 22A. He just wants to get his camp into
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     Unit 22A. Out of Unit 18 into 22A.
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                     MR. GRAY:
                                Thank you.
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                     ACTING CHAIR ENINGOWUK:
                                               Thank you.
     this time I'll call for advisory group comments, other
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     Regional Councils.
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                     MS. WORKER: Mr. Chair.
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     Regional Advisory Councils have taken action on WP18-
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     37.
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                     ACTING CHAIR ENINGOWUK: Fish and Game
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     Advisory Committees.
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                     (No comments)
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                     ACTING CHAIR ENINGOWUK: Moving on.
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     Subsistence Resource Commissions.
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                     (No comments)
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                     ACTING CHAIR ENINGOWUK:
                                               Thank you.
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                     Summary of written public comments.
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                     Karen.
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                     MS. DEATHERAGE:
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                                      Thank you, Mr. Chair.
     This is Karen Deatherage. There were no written
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     comments for WP18-37.
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                     Thank you.
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                     ACTING CHAIR ENINGOWUK: Do we have any
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     public comments, public testimonies. Anybody on the
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     phone or public.
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                     (No comments)
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                     ACTING CHAIR ENINGOWUK: I believe we
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     have no public testimony. Next is Regional Council
     recommendations.
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                     Motion to adopt.
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MR. KIRK: Mr. Chair. Can I ask one more question before we adopt this?

MS. DEATHERAGE: This has been the time to ask questions of the analysts, but after the motion is made and seconded that's the time for Council discussion, which is also a time when you can ask questions.

Thank you.

MR. OYOUMICK: So moved.

MR. GRAY: So move.

ACTING CHAIR ENINGOWUK: I believe that was Leland that did the motion to adopt.

MR. OYOUMICK: Yeah.

MR. GRAY: Second.

ACTING CHAIR ENINGOWUK: Seconded by

24 Tom.

Question.

MR. KIRK: Question. Once this gets -there's already a motion. How will this affect the
remainder of 22A as subsistence users for our people?
Like in your hunting regulations here we're allowed one
bull moose for September 1st to the 30th and this guy
is trying to get into 22A from Unit 18.

How will that affect our harvest?

 MS. WORKER: Through the Chair. So the proposal that we're talking about only deals with Unit 22A remainder, so that's only the area in Unit 22A south of the Golsovia River, so it won't affect the rest of Unit 22A. The regulations that I just saw you reference are the State regulations. So in addition to that residents of Stebbins and St. Michael and any other communities in Unit 22A can have additional opportunities to hunt.

So there's an August 1st to September 30th season and there's also a January 1st to February 15th season. So those are in this book. I don't know

if you guys have a copy of that in front of you. But the State regulations, which are the blue book, are more restrictive than the Federal regulations. So as Federally qualified subsistence users you are able to hunt under the regulations in this book, which in this case are more generous than the State regulation resident hunting seasons.

MR. KIRK: Thank you.

ACTING CHAIR ENINGOWUK: Yes, Tom.

MR. GRAY: I just want to be clear on what I'm voting on here. I just realized this proposal came from Lance, but it talks about the area being rescinded September 1st to September 30th. So he obviously wants to open up that area in 22A so he can come in on Federal lands. OSM says let's support it with a modification and the modification is Federal qualified users, subsistence users. What does that do to his request to open up September 1st to September 30th?

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MS. WORKER: Through the Chair. So our modification eliminates those September dates, so we're suggesting that we open the Federal lands to Federally qualified subsistence users, so that's all residents of Unit 22 year round. So that means that the folks that can currently hunt who live in Unit 22A there's three seasons -- well, there's two seasons, August 1st through September 30th and January 1st through February 15th. All residents of Unit 22 will be able to take advantage of those seasons.

Now if the Council is uncomfortable with that, you can certainly make a modification of your own. One of the things that I didn't get into in my presentation is that rescinding that Federal public lands closure only for the month of September makes things a little bit complicated for local users because they're going to be able to use Federal lands during September but not during August and not during the winter season.

That was probably confusing, wasn't it?

Sorry about that.

MR. GRAY: If I could jump in here.

Maybe it's already answered. I'm not clear on the motion that we put forward, number one. Number two, I'm not interested in opening up Federal lands in 22 until you guys are comfortable in your harvest data and you've done a good survey and you can come to this board and say, yep, we have extra animals, we're willing to go forward and open it up to a guide. Those are two things I feel you haven't accomplished here.

Again, I'm not sure what the motion actually reads that we've -- you know, I'm comfortable with the Federally qualified users of 22, but again I don't want to adopt something that lets a guide come into our Federal lands until the questions I've thrown out are answered.

 MS. DEATHERAGE: Member Gray, through the Chair. What the Council has done is a basic motion to adopt 18-37. They have three options for that motion. They can reject it in whole so basically they will go forth as opposing 18-37. They can approve it and that would open up that region to non-resident guide hunting in that unit. They could accept the modification that has been put forth by the Office of Subsistence Management to open the area up to all Federally qualified users in Unit 22 versus the current restrictions that are on the users in that region. Actually, number four, you could come up with your own modification if you were not satisfied with the one that OSM has put forth as a recommendation.

So is that clear that those are the options on the table for the Council right now? If you need further clarification, just let me know. Thanks.

 MR. GRAY: Okay. It's clear on our options, but if we go forward and vote on this thing and I want OSM's recommendation considered and adopted, how do I make sure that's what we're voting on? Right now, the way I understand it, the motion is this opening up September 1st to 30th.

MS. DEATHERAGE: Thank you, Mr. Gray. Through the Chair. What the Council would do is go ahead and motion to amend the proposal and accept the OSM recommendation to open up to all Federally qualified users. So you would amend the current motion on the floor to accept the recommendation from OSM to open it up to all Federally qualified users.

Thank you.

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MR. KIRK: Mr. Chair.

ACTING CHAIR ENINGOWUK: Yes, Kirk.

 MR. KIRK: I have a question. Once we open up these Federal lands to this guide that wants to go from Unit 18 to 22, what does that do to the harvesting of 22A for the Unalakleet area who can only harvest from September 1st to September 20th and you're trying to enter this proposal to open the remainder of 22A from September 1st to September 30th. That does not seem fair to the residents from Unalakleet and Shaktoolik within that 22A area that we're opening up this land for this person to come off from Unit 18 to 22A to harvest after September 20th.

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MS. WORKER: Through the Chair. If I understand your question correctly, so this proposal will have no effect on the regulations for the hunt area in the Unalakleet drainage. It won't change that at all. Now residents from Unalakleet can come down to the Stebbins/St. Michael area and hunt moose in the Unit 22A remainder including on Federal lands.

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So if this proposal passes, that will not change. The only thing that will change is now residents of the state of Alaska and non-residents will also be able to hunt on Federal lands in that area. Does that answer your question?

MR. KIRK: Mr. Chair. Almost. My concern is -- you're saying that the residents of Unalakleet can come down past the Golsovia drainage to remainder of Unit 22A to harvest moose. Would that affect their -- it says that they can only harvest up to September 20th. Can that be change to September 30th if they're going to be able to come down to the remainder of 22A?

If they come down to the remainder of 22A after September 20th and harvest a moose, my concern is that they're going to be brought before the Fish and Game. They're going to walk in there and say I'm sorry we have to confiscate your harvest because you went out and got it after September 20th.

MS. WORKER: Okay. If they're hunting

their moose in the Unalakleet hunt area, they can only hunt through September 20th. I think you're right. If they go outside of that hunt area and they go south of the Golsovia River, they are still eligible to hunt until September 30th.

The regulation isn't written for where the person lives, it's where the person hunts. So they can still hunt through September 30th if they're south of the Golsovia River. The proposal that we're talking about has no bearing on that. That's not going to change. That's the way it is now and that's the way it will be regardless of what happens with this proposal.

MR. KIRK: Mr. Chair.

ACTING CHAIR ENINGOWUK: Yes.

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MR. KIRK: I still have a problem with that because they'll be harvesting a moose after September 20th from the remainder of 22A, but once they get back to their village they're going to be approached by the Alaska State Troopers, Fish and Game, saying that you harvest a moose after September 20th.

MS. WORKER: So it sounds to me that you're expressing a concern about law enforcement. I mean that shouldn't be a problem because in the Unalakleet drainage you have to have a registration permit to hunt a moose. In Unit 22A, you don't. You're supposed to report by harvest ticket. So as long as you're reporting where you harvested your moose and when, you should be okay.

ACTING CHAIR ENINGOWUK: Yes, Kirk.

 MR. KIRK: So it would be okay -- if I was from Unalakleet, it would be okay for me to go to St. Michael and Stebbins and purchase a harvest ticket for remainder of 22A, harvest a moose and bring it back to Unalakleet.

MS. WORKER: That is legal, yes.

ACTING CHAIR ENINGOWUK: Yes, Tom.

MR. GRAY: Okay. I'm sitting here fidgeting because I want to make a motion before we adopt this thing and we've got a guide in the area that

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Page 32
     we don't want. So I make a motion that we amend this
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     proposal with OSM's amended modification.
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                     ACTING CHAIR ENINGOWUK: Motion by Tom
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     to amend the motion with OSM's preliminary conclusion.
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                     MR. KIRK:
                                Second.
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                     ACTING CHAIR ENINGOWUK:
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     Kirk.
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                     MR. GRAY: Let me explain. The reason
     I made that motion is so we can lock up the Federal
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     lands just to Federally qualified users. That means no
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     outside people other than people in Unit 22 will be
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     able to hunt in there. People from Anchorage couldn't
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     hunt. People from Fairbanks, from anywhere, couldn't
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     hunt on Federal lands. They can hunt on State lands,
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     but not on Federal lands.
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                     ACTING CHAIR ENINGOWUK:
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                                               Thank you,
     Tom.
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                     All those in favor of the motion say
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     aye.
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                     IN UNISON:
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                     ACTING CHAIR ENINGOWUK: All those
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     opposed.
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                     (No opposing votes)
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                     ACTING CHAIR ENINGOWUK: Motion passes
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     to adopt.
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                                Okay. We still have the
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                     MR. GRAY:
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     motion that we have to vote on.
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                     ACTING CHAIR ENINGOWUK:
                                               I need a
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     motion to support the amendment to roll call vote.
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     apologize. To support the proposal as amended.
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                                There's a motion on the
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                     MR. GRAY:
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     floor and there's a second already. So all we have to
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     do is vote on it.
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ACTING CHAIR ENINGOWUK:
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   with me. All those in favor of the motion signify by
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   saying aye.
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IN UNISON: Aye.

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ACTING CHAIR ENINGOWUK: All those

opposed.

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(No opposing votes)

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ACTING CHAIR ENINGOWUK: Motion

carried.

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MR. GRAY: Suzanne, at the last meeting I asked for answers to some questions. Again, the harvest data was a big one. If we could get at the next meeting answers on the harvest data, I'd surely like to see that. You know, we're making decisions on a resource in the blind without good data. You know, what I just did was lock up that area so there's no change in the hunting. But we still need -- if this guide -- he's going to be persistent. He's going to keep coming back. If we're going to open it up to that guide, and we will be forced to someday, we need good answers here.

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MS. WORKER: Thank you, Mr. Gray. Through the Chair. I agree with you and I know that you want more information. We want more information. One of the bottlenecks with reporting, frankly, with harvest reporting, is that we don't get harvest reports. Unless we know what's happening out there, it hampers our ability to make decisions about it. So that's a good reason to return those harvest tickets to ADF&G.

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I've been hearing from Bill and others that this area is beginning to rise a little bit because now there's attention and there's interest in it. Everybody knows that there's a finite amount of money to survey a seemingly infinite amount of land. So I think this area is maybe going to get a little bit more attention in the future because, just like you said, this guy is probably not going to stop.

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So I appreciate your concerns.

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ACTING CHAIR ENINGOWUK:

everybody kind of getting up. I'll call for a 10-minute break.

(Off record)

(On record)

ACTING CHAIR ENINGOWUK: Let's regroup here. Before moving on on the agenda I'd like to recognize Brandon Ahmasuk joining our meeting and if he has any Council comments, give him this opportunity.

MR. AHMASUK: Thank you, Mr. Chair. Brandon Ahmasuk. Sorry I was a little bit late. I had a follow-up doctor's appointment for my sinus surgery I had about a month and a half ago.

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I'm just trying to think over the summer, spring, even the fall. This last spring we had quite a few migratory birds wash up dead. That continued into the fall. Quite a few here in Nome. Lots on St. Lawrence Island. Golovin had some. I can't remember if it was St. Michael or Stebbins also had some. So region-wide we've had migratory birds washing up dead.

We've sent them off for testing. At first the results came back that the birds were emaciated. Basically they were starving to death. However, Gay Sheffield got some of the results back from some of the more recent birds and they did test positive for paralytic shellfish poisoning.

 That will kind of lead me into my next comments. So recently we've also had a bunch of walrus wash up dead and nobody really knew what was going on with those either. However, it's my understanding that Gay Sheffield did get some of the test results back from some of those samples that were sent off and the walrus also tested positive for paralytic shellfish poisoning.

To me this is a big concern for not just our region but all coastal communities. We're all very heavily reliant upon the sea for what she provides. In the past -- it is scary, not that I want to cause region-wide panic, but other places they test for this. Our people have the right to know what's going on with our resource.

At Norton Sound we've even asked if they're going to start testing for this and they said no. Well, why aren't you? Because we don't want to cause a scare. I don't look at it that way. I look at it as knowledge. With climate change, times are changing. It's really a big scare. Some of you are talking multiple species of migratory birds, marine mammals. Not just walrus, we had a minke whale wash up in Wales a few years ago also tested positive for PSP.

I guess my question to that is why isn't the managers of this resource stepping up to the plate and taking charge and actually wanting to test these animals or test the waters and/or the shellfish that these resources also depend on. Again, it is scary, but the more we know the better off we'll be.

Other than that the summer pretty much -- I don't think I really heard any complaints about fishing for salmon. Salmon was pretty good all over. It sounded like the moose hunt was pretty good this year. I didn't go myself. I dislocated my shoulder this last winter.

Other than that I don't think I have anything else, Mr. Chair.

Thank you.

ACTING CHAIR ENINGOWUK: Thank you, Brandon. Echoing back on that on the walrus. Like I stated earlier, we had 36 with the heads from Ikpek to Singeak. Thanks to the Coast Guard who are based at Kotzebue, they gave us an opportunity for a couple individuals to get some samples from some walrus to be sent out. So the Coast Guard being based in Kotzebue it's already helping our coastal communities. We had a lot of traffic with the Coast Guard doing their service this summer.

But moving forward we have an additional guest on the floor. I'd like to have introductions for the late arrivals.

MR. GUSSE: Good morning. Thank you very much for giving me a chance to introduce myself. My name is Walker Gusse. I'm with the Bureau of Land Management. Just making rounds, saying hi to everybody. I was hired about a year ago from the Park

Service. I was here in Nome for about the last five years. Southeast Alaska in Skagway for the five years before that. Spent some time in Glennallen and worked up north in Anaktuvuk Pass a little and kind of bounced around the state with the Park Service.

I'm familiar with some of the concerns with subsistence use and just mostly here to represent the BLM today. You work a lot closer with Tom Sparks, I think. Yeah, see what I can do to help you. That's what I'm here for.

So that's about it.

Thank you.

ACTING CHAIR ENINGOWUK: You're welcome. Do we have anybody else on the floor.

(No comments)

ACTING CHAIR ENINGOWUK: Anybody else on the phone, introductions.

MR. SHARP: This is Dan Sharp with BLM

 in Anchorage.

joining us.

ACTING CHAIR ENINGOWUK: Thank you for

(No comments)

ACTING CHAIR ENINGOWUK: Okay. Moving on on the agenda we have Wildlife Proposal 18-38, rescind Federal land closure for moose in portion of Unit 22.

MS. WORKER: Thank you, Mr. Chair. This is Suzanne Worker again. WP18-38 begins on Page 38 of your materials appropriately. This is another proposal submitted by Lance Kronberger and he requests that the Federal public lands closure in the portion of Unit 22A north of and including the Tagoomenik and Shaktoolik river drainages be rescinded September 1st to September 20th, again to coincide with the State's nonresident moose season.

So this is the northernmost hunt area in Unit 22A. Like the closure that we just talked

about, the moose harvest on Federal public lands is restricted to residents of Unit 22A even though residents of Unit 22 have C&T.

Like that last closure we talked about, it was initiated in 1995. It's worth noting that in January 2017 the State Board of Game added six days to what was previously a 14-day non-resident season in this hunt area, so the harvest restrictions have already been liberalized in this hunt area recently.

Unlike the proposal for Unit 22A remainder, the Unalakleet moose population surveys are expected to be the best representation of the moose dynamics in the area, so there's less uncertainty associated with the moose population, I think.

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In that survey area, the moose population is estimated to be 840 moose, which is near the upper bound of the State's management objective of 600 to 800 moose, but it's still a relatively low density population of .35 moose per square mile.

The reported harvest is estimated to be 10 to 15 moose annually. That's about two to four percent of the population. Local biologists believe that the harvest is at an appropriate level for this population and they don't recommend more than a five or six percent harvest rate without a better understanding of the population dynamics in this hunt area. So if we do the math, the most conservative calculation of harvestable surplus is an additional five moose annually, so that's not too many.

 If this proposal is adopted, Federal public lands in the Unit 22A north moose hunt area will be opened to all users September 1st through September 20th, which again coincides with the State's nonresident season, and which may result in additional harvest and may have a detrimental effect on the moose population.

 $$\operatorname{So}$$ the OSM preliminary conclusion is to oppose WP18-38.

I'll be happy to take questions from the Council if there are any.

MR. GRAY: I have a question. Sorry.

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ACTING CHAIR ENINGOWUK: Yes, Tom.
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                     MR. GRAY: So, if I remember right, the
     majority of the lands over there are Federal lands and
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     there's not much State lands close by, is that true?
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                     MS. WORKER:
                                  Through the Chair.
     there's a lot of BLM land there. There's some coastal
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     land that's non-Federal, but it's a lot of Federal
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     land.
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                     MR. GRAY:
                                That being said, being at
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     the high end of the carrying capacity, I guess, if we
     had a bad winter of snow, let's say, we could lose five
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     moose easily or 15 moose easily because of snow
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     conditions. So I kind of feel for this guide because
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     in one sense, you know, everybody is saying the
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     carrying capacity is this, the harvestable surplus is
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     this and he's at the peak of that and I know the vote
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     is going to come down to too bad.
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                     It's a hard thing to chew on, I guess.
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                     Anyway.
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                     ACTING CHAIR ENINGOWUK: Any more
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     questions from the Council.
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                     (No comments)
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                     ACTING CHAIR ENINGOWUK: Hearing none.
     Reports on Board consultation, tribes, ANCSA
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     corporations.
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                     MS. DEATHERAGE: Thank you, Mr. Chair.
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     This is Karen Deatherage. There were no comments on
     the consultation from tribes or ANCSA corporations on
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     this proposal.
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                     Thank you.
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                     ACTING CHAIR ENINGOWUK: Agency
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     comments.
                ADF&G, Federal, tribal.
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                     (No comments)
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                     ACTING CHAIR ENINGOWUK: No comments.
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     Advisory group comments, other Regional Council, Fish
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     and Game Advisory Committee, Subsistence Resource
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Commission.

MS. WORKER: Thank you, Mr. Chair. This is Suzanne Worker. No other Regional Advisory Councils have taken action on WP18-38.

ACTING CHAIR ENINGOWUK: Thank you. Summary of written public comments.

MS. DEATHERAGE: Thank you, Mr. Chair. This is Karen Deatherage. There were no written public comments received on this proposal 18-38.

ACTING CHAIR ENINGOWUK: Thank you,

15 Karen.

Public testimony.

(No comments)

ACTING CHAIR ENINGOWUK: Hearing none. Regional Council recommendations. Motion to adopt.

Yes, Tom.

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MR. GRAY: I have a question for somebody prior to making a motion. I guess I'm a little surprised that we haven't heard from the tribes in the area that's being affected. I'm not so sure that the last proposal that dealt with I don't think we heard from the tribes.

The question I have is are the villages being educated on this proposal prior to this meeting or do people understand what could happen here if we vote a certain way how it could impact them? Are people being notified?

MR. JOHNSON: Thank you, Mr. Chair. Carl Johnson, OSM. Through the Chair. So we have a fairly multi-layered process where we try to do outreach to tribes and ANCSA corporations to let them know when there's going to be consultation opportunities. We do it kind of in phases where we'll do a certain group of regions at once and other regions so we're not just doing them all at the same time.

Our Native liaison, Orville Lind, does outreach, phone, fax, email. The Council coordinators

for their regions also do outreach and lets tribes and ANCSA corporations know the opportunity. Unfortunately the way the budget is we can't go out to each village. We have to have these teleconferences and I know it's not ideally the best way that the people like to communicate, but it's what we have available.

So there is fairly extensive outreach done. Typically we do get a fairly low level of involvement in these consultation opportunities. My experience is what will typically drive involvement in the consultation if it's something that's really kind of a highly-controversial issue that will bring in involvement.

Just like you'll see with the public comments. You're going to see a lot of these proposals don't have written public comments because a lot of them just aren't highly controversial. So we're always looking for ways to improve our outreach on tribal and ANCSA consultation.

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 MR. GRAY: You saw the last proposal and how controversial it was at this table. You know, again, I lived in a village for 30 years and I know how important it is to have that resource for that village. You know, a fax and a follow-up phone call is nothing for you guys to do to make sure let's say Shaktoolik understands what's going to happen in the river if things go the way this guide wants them to.

So I urge whoever, whoever it is, State, Feds, whoever, if there's changes, we need to talk to the people somehow.

Thank you.

 MR. JOHNSON: Just to follow up on that too, Tom. One of the things I know that all the coordinators do is if there's something that is really important that they think that villages in your region need to hear about, I do know they share that with you and I hope that Council Members can also help us get the word out to your villages so if you know, for example, that there is something that you know the people might be interested in.

Again, it's kind of a combination of overload for a lot of folks. One of the things I do

hear at a lot of these meetings too is that the villages are just overloaded with the amount of information because of all the various different activities between the State and the Federal agencies, so I understand for them too a lot of times it's hard for them to keep track of everything and prioritize.

So whatever we can all do together to help them prioritize and understand opportunities is always very welcome.

Thank you.

ACTING CHAIR ENINGOWUK: Yeah, thank you on that. Just a comment on that. I did put several proposals in this RAC here and I did it through the blessing of our tribal council, so I let them be aware of the recommendations on several proposals here. So you as Council Members can also do that or do it just by talking. There's Facebook and everything out there too also.

Thank you.

Yes, Brandon.

MR. AHMASUK: Thank you, Mr. Chair. I needed some clarification. I wasn't sure if I heard this particular moose population in that Shaktoolik area. It's expected to be on the rise or we know for sure it is on the rise? I don't know if that's a question for Suzanne or Fish and Game. Again, I just need clarification on what I thought I heard.

MS. WORKER: Through the Chair. I might let Fish and Game comment on the character of that moose population. They certainly have probably a more nuanced understanding than I do.

MR. DUNKER: Through the Chair. Bill Dunker with Fish and Game. So the moose survey that we completed this past spring was conducted in the central portion of Unit 22A, so that would include all the drainages of the Unalakleet River drainage. We typically don't conduct a GSPE survey within the Shaktoolik and the Tagoomenik River drainages themselves, but just given the character of the habitat in that northern portion is very similar to what we find in the central portion around the Unalakleet

River.

So, as Suzanne mentioned, that seems to be our best source of information for what moose populations in the northern portion are likely to be doing. I got the chance to spend some time in Shaktoolik last summer and the general consensus for most folks that I talked to in the area seem to suggest that the population in that area has increased. They see more moose and that kind of a thing.

Those are kind of our general understanding of what's happening in that neck of the woods again based on anecdotal evidence from the community members themselves as well as population information from adjoining areas with similar habitat.

ACTING CHAIR ENINGOWUK: Yes, sir.

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MR. KIRK: Mr. Chair. My concern is like Tom stated. We need to notify the villages of what changes you're making within our area because I feel that if you get a hold of our non-profits in our regions, not only in this Seward Peninsula Region but all over because you have proposals coming up all over the state, you get a hold of our non-profits, like Kawerak, and have them notify their tribal coordinators, I think you'd have more information given out to the public to get comments on issues like this.

A lot of these proposals that come before us we make decisions, but we're not really getting the feedback from the communities on how they feel about these proposals. We'd like to hear from them and either support what they're requesting or support the proposal or not support it if they don't want it because this is our resource and our livelihood.

Thank you.

ACTING CHAIR ENINGOWUK: Any other questions, comments.

(No comments)

 $\label{eq:ACTING CHAIR ENINGOWUK:} \quad \text{If not, we} \\ \text{need a motion to adopt.}$

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Page 43
                     MR. GRAY:
                                So moved.
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                     ACTING CHAIR ENINGOWUK: Motion by Tom.
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                     MR. KIRK:
                                Second.
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                     ACTING CHAIR ENINGOWUK: Second by
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     Ronald.
              Ouestion.
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                     MR. SEETOT: Mr. Chair. Voting yes
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     would rescind his proposal and opposing it would keep
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     it as it is the way I understand it.
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                     Thank you.
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                     ACTING CHAIR ENINGOWUK: If there's no
     further discussion, all those in favor of the motion
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     signify by saying aye.
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                     (No aye votes)
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                     ACTING CHAIR ENINGOWUK: All those
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     opposed.
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                     IN UNISON:
                                 Aye.
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                     ACTING CHAIR ENINGOWUK: Motion failed
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     to adopt WP18-38. Next we have Wildlife Proposal 18-
     39, align State and Federal seasons and harvest limits
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     for brown bears in Unit 22B.
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                     MS. WORKER: Thank you, Mr. Chair.
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     This is Suzanne Worker again. WP18-39 begins on Page
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     51 of your meeting materials.
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                     This Council submitted this proposal
     requesting that the harvest limit for brown bears in
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     Unit 22B be increased from one to two bears.
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     rationale is that earlier this year the Alaska Board of
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     Game increased the harvest limit for residents to two
     bears per year in State regulation, so changing it in
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     Federal regulation would reduce the regulatory
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     complexity and ease user
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     confusion.
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                     There hasn't been a unit-wide estimate
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     for the Unit 22 brown bear population since the 1990s,
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     but there were surveys conducted between 2013 and 2015
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and this was working out a new survey methodology and population estimation technique.

These surveys were limited to the central portion of the Seward Peninsula, basically from the Bering Land Bridge National Preserve south to Norton Sound. Within this survey there was about one bear per 10 square miles. So overall observations indicate that the Unit 22 bear population remains productive.

Within Unit 22B annual reported harvest has averaged 22 bears since 1998 with about 42 percent of those taken by residents of Unit 22 on average. Typically the most harvest occurs in Unit 22B west of the Darby Mountains.

Approximately 63 percent of the reported brown bear harvest in Unit 22B between 1998 and 2015 were males. So that exceeds the harvest objective established by the Alaska Department of Fish and Game to maintain a harvest of at least 50 percent males.

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 Adoption of this proposal will align Federal and State harvest limits although the salvage and sealing requirements will remain different. There isn't expected to be a substantial effect on the Unit 22 bear population given that the changes are already allowed under State regulation.

The OSM preliminary conclusion is to support WP18-39.

Thank you, Mr. Chair.

ACTING CHAIR ENINGOWUK: Thank you. Reports on Board consultation, tribe, ANCSA corporation.

MS. DEATHERAGE: Thank you, Mr. Chair. There were no comments from the board consultation through tribes or ANCSA corporations on Proposal 18-39.

ACTING CHAIR ENINGOWUK: Thank you, Karen. Agency comments. ADF&G, Federal, tribal.

(No comments)

Page 45 ACTING CHAIR ENINGOWUK: Hearing none. 1 Advisory group comments, other Regional Council, Fish 2 and Game Advisory Committees, Subsistence Resource 3 4 Commission. 5 MS. WORKER: Mr. Chair. 6 This is 7 Suzanne Worker. No other Regional Advisory Councils have taken action on WP18-39. 8 9 10 ACTING CHAIR ENINGOWUK: Thank you. Summary of written comments, public comments. 11 12 13 MS. DEATHERAGE: Thank you, Mr. Chair. This is Karen Deatherage. There were no written public 14 15 comments received for Proposal 18-39. 16 17 ACTING CHAIR ENINGOWUK: Thank you. 18 Public testimony. 19 20 (No comments) 21 ACTING CHAIR ENINGOWUK: Anybody on the 22 phone. 23 2.4 25 (No comments) 26 2.7 ACTING CHAIR ENINGOWUK: Hearing none. Regional Council recommendations. 2.8 29 Motion to adopt. 30 31 32 Yes, Tom. 33 Just to get started I'll 34 MR. GRAY: 35 move to adopt. 36 37 ACTING CHAIR ENINGOWUK: Motion by Tom to adopt. 38 39 40 MR. AHMASUK: I second. 41 42 ACTING CHAIR ENINGOWUK: Second by 43 Brandon.

Question. Yes, Tom.

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MR. GRAY: For Tom Gray this is kind of a controversial vote here because I am a guide. This proposal is going to go through and I understand that

and I'm probably going to vote in favor of it just to get rid of the confusion of, yeah, I can shoot two bears right here and five steps over there I can only shoot one and I don't want to see that happen.

You know, this two bears a year, again it went through the Board of Game and it went a long ways. I was amazed how far it went without validation or without understanding what that resource is doing.

 I'll make one other comment. I spent five weeks hunting this fall. A total of five weeks I saw sows and cubs almost every day. The most cubs I saw was three cubs with one sow two different times. I saw one cub with a sow several times. But in five weeks I bet I did not see 10 lone bears. I used to see that in one week. There's a change in the population.

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I've been saying this for a couple years. Some of you guys sitting in the audience you've heard me say this time and time again, go do a bear survey. If you're going to change a resource, how we're handling the resource, let's understand that resource before we change it.

Again, I'll probably vote in favor of this just to get rid of confusion, but I don't agree with the original proposal that went through the Board of Game last year going to two bears a year. I don't believe that resource is structured the same as it has been in the past.

 ACTING CHAIR ENINGOWUK: Thank you,

Tom.

MR. SEETOT: As I said in the past, I think bear harvest in and around Brevig Mission kind of stopped during my teens. Like I said before in meetings that we talk about them a lot, but we don't do any action to decrease the population of bears in and around Brevig. We do have two resident bears that we have seen all summer within five miles of Brevig with little or no participation in bear harvest. We just talk about them. Let them go about their natural cycle and then that's about it.

Yes, Elmer.

Our neighboring village, which is

Teller, I think they're more proactive in harvesting bears. There have been a number of cabin break-ins in and around Agiapuk River or in and around Toksook Channel that have occurred during the past five years.

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So it's a major problem of bears breaking into cabins or where the women or people that pick berries, pick plants have a concern that these bears that are in the vicinity that they might be able to destroy or take human lives. However, that is not the case right now. They're just destroying cabins. Not so much fish racks, but cabins that they do have a tendency to break in.

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So that's pretty much our problem. guess our mentality is that since we do not use bear as a local resource for meat consumption, we just kind of leave them alone. I guess the other way to decrease the number of bears is through TEK, is argued forcibly among user groups, so that the resource can go away.

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That's pretty much what we have been told in the past or like Tom was mentioning, increase the bear harvest by two. That would kind of eliminate the bear sightings that are seen in and around communities.

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We do have a bear problem in and around our area, but we really haven't taken bears for harvest or for meat consumption because that wasn't really passed on to us other than just taking bear in defense of life and property.

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Thank you.

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ACTING CHAIR ENINGOWUK: Thank you,

Elmer.

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Leland.

MR. OYOUMICK: Yeah, the locals at home reported a high number of bears in Unalakleet River and along the coast toward St. Michael and Stebbins, especially during the spring. Some of them have gotten rid of bears because, like he says, when the ladies go pick berries they don't want to be bothered especially by bears.

I think this is a good idea.

ACTING CHAIR ENINGOWUK: Thank you.

Any other comments.

Brandon.

 MR. AHMASUK: Thank you, Mr. Chair. I have a couple questions and I think it's for the Department. I know for the 22B change in regulation for brown bear it's very new, but what I'm wondering, it's already in place, has the Department compiled information if the bear harvest is the same or if it has risen substantially. And I'll have another question after that.

MS. HUGHES: Thanks. This is Letty with Alaska Department of Fish and Game. Through the Chair to Member Ahmasuk. So the two bear per regulatory year change was adopted in January of this year, so then that regulation took effect this fall.

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 With that I have like harvest out of 22B, but it's a little too early yet to see because harvest is still continuing. I don't have spring data to see just how that opportunity is being taken with residents of harvesting two bears per regulatory year. Hopefully come this spring I might have a better idea as to who within Unit 22 or even outside of Unit 22 was able to take that opportunity.

MR. AHMASUK: Mr. Chair. My next question. So other units that did go to two bears a year, like 22A, when that happened -- there should be enough information now to show if that -- so just as an example 22A it went two bears a year some time ago. Did that unit substantially increase in harvest after the regulation change?

 MS. HUGHES: Through the Chair to Member Ahmasuk. That's a really good question. So all of 22A per resident has the two bear per regulatory year. I can talk about, when we talk about hunter demographics, the type of hunters who are harvesting bears. In Unit 22A, a lot of the bear harvest is coming from non-residents. There is some local participation from hunters from Unalakleet, Shaktoolik, Stebbins, but for the most part it's non-residents. They can only have one bear per regulatory year. There are some residents from the Unalakleet area who

have participated in that.

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So looking at from 22A I can say there are some. You know, it's not a large number. It's not very high. How that will compare with Unit 22B, you know, we have within Nome residents and residents that live in the 22B area just a little bit more proactive bear hunting, you know, that go out and look for bears. So it will be interesting to see and to compare the 22A area and the 22B area when we get a little bit more data.

MR. AHMASUK: Thank you.

ACTING CHAIR ENINGOWUK: Do we have any more discussion.

(No comments)

MR. GRAY: Question.

ACTING CHAIR ENINGOWUK: The question has been called. All those in favor of the motion signify by saying aye.

IN UNISON: Aye.

ACTING CHAIR ENINGOWUK: All those

opposed same.

(No opposing votes)

ACTING CHAIR ENINGOWUK: Motion to adopt Wildlife Proposal 18-39 has been adopted. Moving on we have Wildlife Proposal 18-40, Proposal WP18-40, align State and Federal seasons and harvest limits for brown bear in 22C.

MS. WORKER: Thank you, Mr. Chair. This is Suzanne Worker. The analysis for WP18-40 begins on page 64 of your meeting materials. This proposal was also submitted by this Council and it requests that the Unit 22C brown bear harvest season be extended from the current season, that's May 10th to May 25th, to a longer season that runs from April 1st to May 31st.

Again, the rationale is that earlier this year the Alaska Board of Game lengthened the

spring bear season to April 1st to May 31st in State regulation, so changing it in Federal regulation would reduce regulatory complexity and would ease user confusion. The Council also believes that it would provide Federally qualified subsistence users better access to brown bears in early spring.

So again a current unit-wide population estimate is not available for brown bears in Unit 22, but overall observations indicate that the Unit 22 bear population remains productive.

In Unit 22C, harvest has increased notably as the regulations have been liberalized. So between 1990 and 1997 the reported harvest averaged eight bears annually. After liberalization annual reported harvest doubled to an average of 16 bears between 1998 and 2015.

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In 2015, the first year after the harvest limit was liberalized from one bear per four years, reported harvest increased to 30 bears. Approximately 58 percent of the reported brown bear harvest in Unit 22C between 1998 and 2015 were males, which again exceeds the harvest objective established by the Alaska Department of Fish and Game to maintain the harvest of at least 50 percent males.

Adoption of this proposal is expected to have a negligible effect on the Unit 22C brown bear population primarily because there is so little Federal public land in Unit 22C, but again it will result in reduced regulatory complexity. So the OSM preliminary conclusion is to support WP18-40.

Thank you, Mr. Chair.

I'll be happy to take questions.

ACTING CHAIR ENINGOWUK: Any questions from the Council.

(No comments)

ACTING CHAIR ENINGOWUK: Hearing none. Reports on board consultation, tribe, ANCSA corporation.

MS. DEATHERAGE: Thank you, Mr. Chair.

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Page 51
     This is Karen Deatherage. There were no reports from
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     the tribal consultation on Proposal 18-40. Thank you.
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                     ACTING CHAIR ENINGOWUK: Thank you,
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     Karen. Agency comments. ADF&G, Federal, tribal.
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                     (No comments)
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                     ACTING CHAIR ENINGOWUK: Hearing none.
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     Advisory group comments, other Regional Council, Fish
     and Game Advisory Committee, Subsistence Resource
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     Commissions.
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                     MS. WORKER: Thank you, Mr. Chair.
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     This is Suzanne Worker. No other Councils have taken
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     action on WP18-40. That's Regional Advisory Councils.
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                     ACTING CHAIR ENINGOWUK:
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                     Summary of written public comments.
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                     MS. DEATHERAGE: Thank you, Mr. Chair.
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     This is Karen Deatherage. No written public comments
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     were received for Proposal No. 18-40.
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                     Thank you.
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                     ACTING CHAIR ENINGOWUK: Public
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     testimony. Anybody on the phone or on the floor.
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                     (No comments)
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                     ACTING CHAIR ENINGOWUK: Hearing none.
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     Regional Council recommendations. Motion to adopt.
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                     MR. GRAY: So move.
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                     ACTING CHAIR ENINGOWUK: Motion by Tom.
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                     MR. AHMASUK:
                                   Second.
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                     ACTING CHAIR ENINGOWUK:
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     Austin -- I mean, excuse me, Brandon.
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                     (Laughter)
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                     ACTING CHAIR ENINGOWUK: Discussion.
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                     (No comments)
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MR. GRAY: Question.

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ACTING CHAIR ENINGOWUK: Karen.

MS. DEATHERAGE: Thank you, Mr. Chair. This would be a good time for the Council to provide justification for why it would vote for or against this proposal because we do need to have that on record.

Thank you.

ACTING CHAIR ENINGOWUK: Yes, Brandon.

MR. AHMASUK: Thank you, Mr. Chair. I helped write this proposal for the State to help change this. Originally, on paper, they went from one every four to one every year. Yes, we had a pretty substantial increase, but the timing of spring change, the variability of spring change, on paper that doesn't address the spring change.

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That was the outcry from the public mostly here in Nome. People want to use their snowmachines to go out and hunt brown bear, but if the spring happens in April, then they're out of luck. They couldn't use their snowmachines. If spring happened to be in June again, then they missed out on harvest opportunity.

So, myself, I will be supporting this in that aspect but also to align the State and Federal regulations.

ACTING CHAIR ENINGOWUK: Thank you, Brandon. That's the same like our community trying to get ready for a spring hunt. Because of earlier time of spring breakup, it's the same came with the bear. You know, we're losing our snow a lot earlier than usual because of climate change.

Yes, Tom.

MR. GRAY: Yeah, I'm going to vote for it also just to get rid of confusion, but if you go look on Page 68, Sledge Island and a little bit of land up past Sinuk by Woolley Lagoon is the only lands that are going to be affected by this. It's so minute it's kind of stupid, but at least it will get rid of the confusion.

ACTING CHAIR ENINGOWUK: Thank you,

2 Tom.

Leland.

MR. OYOUMICK: Yeah, there seem to be bears coming closer and closer to town, so in the interest of public safety I guess by decreasing their population we could keep them away a little bit.

Thank you.

ACTING CHAIR ENINGOWUK: Thank you, Leland. Any other justification. Yes, Elmer.

MR. SEETOT: Access to harvest of bears in May would be limited in our area due to snow conditions already melted. I think we've got to kind of look at that. Seasons of spring are pretty much different in different parts of the Seward Peninsula Unit 22 area. The more ground you see in and around the community the more I think it will melt.

Like I stated earlier, I just saw the last of the Snow Geese last week. Five years ago it was first or second week in September, so there's quite a bit of a change in conditions from that time.

Also during the Iditarod Sled Dog Race coverage last March they were showing pictures of no snow conditions along the trail, so that's a big major factor. Other things are manmade activity within the Arctic. I think it's having a warming effect on the low pressures that we have been receiving constantly during the past six months. I think that increase or decrease the temperature in the eastern portion of the world.

 It is going to have a major impact on us. Whether it's cold air from the north or if it's constantly wet and soggy throughout the summer, we have seen temperatures last year where Alaska was a lot warmer than the continental USA due to the polar or the vortex or whatever they call that weather pattern. So things are changing constantly.

When snow is away from our transportation mode, then we have to use other sources and that makes it harder for us to harvest animals

within that certain time period, so we just kind of have to move on and consider harvesting other mammals next on our list.

Thank you.

ACTING CHAIR ENINGOWUK: Thank you. We don't have any other justification comments.

We'll move to vote on the motion.

MR. SEETOT: Ouestion.

 $$\operatorname{ACTING}$ CHAIR ENINGOWUK: The question has been called. All those in favor of the motion signify by saying aye.

IN UNISON: Aye.

ACTING CHAIR ENINGOWUK: All those

opposed same.

(No opposing votes)

2.7

 ACTING CHAIR ENINGOWUK: Motion passed WP18-40, align State and Federal seasons and harvest limits for brown bears in Unit 22C. Next on the agenda we have crossover proposals. Wildlife Proposal 18-31, shorten caribou season in portion of Unit 18 and 18 remainder.

MS. WORKER: Thank you, Mr. Chair. This is Suzanne Worker again. So just a reminder the crossover proposals are proposals from other regions that have an action in places where Unit 22 subsistence users have a customary and traditional use determination, so areas where at least some of you are eligible to hunt. So that entitles you to give a recommendation to the Federal Subsistence Board.

Some of these proposals that we're calling crossover proposals are actually proposals for the northern caribou herds and they will affect the regulations in Unit 22, a couple of them.

First we'll start with WP18-31, which is a caribou proposal for Unit 18. This proposal starts on Page 77 of your book. It was submitted by the Orutsararmiut Native Council. They are concerned

about the conservation status of the Mulchatna Caribou Herd, so they're requesting that the caribou season in Unit 18 be shortened from August 1st to March 15th to August 1st to February 28th. So reducing the season by about 15 days.

Historically, the Mulchatna Caribou Herd has ranged from a low of around 20,000 to a high of around 200,000 animals. In recent years it's fluctuated between 26,000 and 31,000 caribou. The current population estimate, which was obtained in 2016, was around 27,000 caribou, so that's on the low end of the historical average. It's also just below the population objective of 30,000 to 80,000 animals. In 2016 there were 39 bulls to 100 cows, which is the highest bull/cow ratio that's been observed in this population since 2000.

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The reported harvest by Federally qualified subsistence users has averaged fewer than 500 caribou annually since 2000. In recent years the reported harvest by local users has been on the decline, although unreported harvest almost certainly exists. Almost 50 percent of the reported harvest occurs in early spring in either February or March. Among the Federally qualified subsistence users, nearly 50 percent of the reported harvest from the Mulchatna Herd has occurred in Unit 18.

So my point in bringing that up is that what happens in Unit 18 really probably does matter for the Mulchatna Herd at this time of year.

If this proposal was adopted, the Federal season will be shorter than the State season by 15 days, but since there's nothing preventing Federal users from hunting under State regulation there's expected to be no actual effect on the caribou population or on subsistence users.

 It seems the main effect of this proposal would just be to increase regulatory complexity, which is unnecessary in the absence of a conservation benefit in our view. So the OSM preliminary conclusion is to oppose WP18-31.

I'll be happy to take any questions from the Council.

 $\label{eq:ACTING_CHAIR_ENINGOWUK:} \ \ \text{Do we have any questions from the Council.}$

Yes, Tom.

MR. GRAY: The management goal is 30,000 to 80,000. We're at 27,000. This proposal is put forth to try and help any more decrease in animals. Has the State put an effort forth to stop that decrease also?

I think about the Western Arctic Caribou Herd and the steps that they're taking and putting in place to minimize impacts by hunting on that herd. It sounds like if we're below the management goal of a few thousand animals, we need to start thinking about -- or somebody needs to start thinking about that resource. When you start talking 39 bulls to so many cows, you would think that it could rebound pretty fast with those numbers, but maybe the predators are so much that it doesn't rebound very well.

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One thing I didn't hear was a year later what kind of recruitment are we getting?

MS. WORKER: Thank you, Mr. Gray. Through the Chair. So you might have to remind me about some of those comments that came at the tail end there. I'll start at the beginning by saying that the Councils that are in the range of the Mulchatna Caribou Herd, the Bristol Bay Council and the Y-K Delta Council, seem to place a high value on maintaining parallel State and Federal regulations just because it's a mess otherwise.

 Another thing I didn't mention is that under Federal regulation harvest of Mulchatna Caribou occurs by State registration permit and that's an effort to improve reporting. So it's also the reason why having mismatched seasons is a little bit complicated for local users.

As far as the regulatory history of the Mulchatna Herd, there have been some efforts to conserve the population and I might get the details wrong, but several years ago in both Federal and State regulation there was a proposal to change the harvest restrictions, so throughout most of the range the harvest limit is two caribou per year and their

actually -- hold on a sec. I'll look them up for you. The current harvest restrictions are no more than one of those caribou may be a bull and no more than one may be taken between August 1st and January 31st.

That's for most of the range excluding Unit 18. So that's in Units 9 and 17. So that was an effort to protect both bulls and cows during times when they were vulnerable. This year the Board of Game rescinded that restriction, so the limit under State regulation is now just two caribou. There's a proposal under Federal regulation to do the same.

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So there has been an effort to take care of this herd a little bit, but with the improvement in the bull/cow ratio, now there is an effort to sort of loosen that up a little bit and make it a little bit easier for users, especially subsistence users to get out there when they can.

Just like with the northern herds, which you guys are really familiar with, there's lots of issues related to weather changes, river conditions that aren't appropriate for travel, changing distribution patterns, so things that people have been able to rely on in the past. It's been more difficult. So having less restrictive harvest regulations improves the chance that local people can get out and harvest caribou when they are nearby.

So I know I did not get the rest of your questions, so remind me.

MR. GRAY: Recruitment. Is this herd climbing, falling still, stable, what?

 MS. WORKER: So this herd has been bouncing around between 26,000 and 31,000 animals. It's right at the bottom level of the population objective, but the bull/cow ratio has been improving. So it's kind of right on the edge.

 $\,$ ACTING CHAIR ENINGOWUK: Do we have any more questions.

Elmer.

MR. SEETOT: So the proposal would cut down 15 days of the harvest season, but that would be

inline with the State regs that are in effect right now, is that correct?

MS. WORKER: Through the Chair. Mr. Seetot. It will remove 15 days from the Federal season, so it will remove 15 days of harvest opportunity on Federal land. In theory, however, it will result in a misalignment with the State regulations, so the State regulations currently include those 15 days.

Also I want to clarify one thing and that's the Federal regulations are applied only to Federal public lands, but State hunting regulations apply to both State and Federal lands unless there's a Federal lands closure. There's not a Federal lands closure for caribou in this case, so anybody can hunt under State regulation on Federal land. Whether you're hunting under State regulation or Federal regulation you have to have a State registration permit.

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 So absolutely this proposal is an effort to conserve caribou. The question is will it have any actual effect because all Federally qualified subsistence users can go get a State permit and they can hunt on State land and they can hunt on Federal land. The only difference that this proposal will make is that the seasons won't be lined up anymore, so we don't think that it will actually conserve any caribou even though the intent is there.

MR. SEETOT: The main opposition was because the dates didn't align with the State.

MS. WORKER: That's right. The dates don't align with the State and we don't believe that it will have any conservation effect. If it had a conservation effect, our conclusion might be different.

 $$\operatorname{ACTING}$ CHAIR <code>ENINGOWUK:</code> Do we have any more questions from the Council.

(No comments)

ACTING CHAIR ENINGOWUK: Hearing none. Reports on board consultation, tribe, ANCSA corporation.

MS. DEATHERAGE: Thank you, Mr. Chair.

This is Karen Deatherage. There were no reports from the tribal consultation on ANCSA corporations on this Proposal 18-31.

Thank you.

ACTING CHAIR ENINGOWUK: Thank you, Karen. Agency comments. ADF&G, Federal, tribal.

 MR. DUNKER: Mr. Chair. This is Bill Dunker with the Alaska Department of Fish and Game again. I just wanted to give you the Department's recommendation on this proposal. We're currently opposed to the proposal in alignment with OSM's recommendation again because it does not provide any clear benefit to the population biology of the Mulchatna Herd.

Again, we have concerns with the State and Federal seasons being out of alignment with one another and would recommend that we keep those seasons in alignment for the simplicity of the users.

That's really all I have. Thank you.

ACTING CHAIR ENINGOWUK: Thank you. Advisory group comments, other Regional Council, Fish and Game Advisory Committees, Subsistence Resource Commissions.

MS. WORKER: Thank you, Mr. Chair. This is Suzanne Worker. The Yukon-Kuskokwim Delta Regional Advisory Council, which is sort of the home region for this proposal, supported WP18-31.

 $\label{eq:acting_chair_en} {\tt ACTING_CHAIR_ENINGOWUK:} \quad {\tt Thank\ you.} \\ {\tt Summary\ of\ written\ public\ comments.}$

MS. DEATHERAGE: Thank you, Mr. Chair. This is Karen Deatherage. There were no written public comments received for Proposal No. 18-31.

 $\label{eq:acting_chair_eningowuk:} A CTING \ CHAIR \ ENINGOWUK: \ Thank \ you.$ Public testimony. Anybody on the phone.

(No comments)

 $\label{eq:acting chair eningowuk: Hearing none.} \\ \text{Regional Council recommendations. Motion to approve.} \\$

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Page 60
                     MR. KIRK: So move, Mr. Chair.
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                     ACTING CHAIR ENINGOWUK: Motion by
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     Ronald Kirk.
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                     MR. AHMASUK:
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                                   Second.
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                     ACTING CHAIR ENINGOWUK: Second by
     Brandon. Question. Discussion, justification.
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     Brandon.
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                     MR. AHMASUK:
                                   Thank you, Mr. Chair.
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     This isn't our region, but it kind of shares the same
     concern just like we were discussing with the brown
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     bear regulations. I'd hate to see somebody get cited
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     for an area that's open but then they take five steps
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     over here and then it's closed. Just in that aspect
     I'd be opposing this proposal.
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                     ACTING CHAIR ENINGOWUK: Do we have any
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     discussion, justification.
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                     MR. GRAY:
                                Ouestion.
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                     ACTING CHAIR ENINGOWUK: The question
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     has been called. All those in favor of the motion
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     signify by saying aye.
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                     (No aye votes)
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                     ACTING CHAIR ENINGOWUK: All those
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     opposed same.
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                     IN UNISON:
                                 Aye.
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                     ACTING CHAIR ENINGOWUK: Motion to
     adopt WP18-31, shorten caribou season in portion of
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     Unit 18 and 18 remainder failed.
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                     Okay, I think we should go for a lunch
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     break. I'm not keeping track of my time and it's right
     on 12:00 o'clock.
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                     MS. DEATHERAGE: What time should we
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     come back?
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                     ACTING CHAIR ENINGOWUK: Let's say
     1:30.
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Page 61
                     MR. GRAY: I'll second that.
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                     ACTING CHAIR ENINGOWUK: Okay.
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     Everybody back at 1:30.
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                     (Off record)
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                     (On record)
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                     ACTING CHAIR ENINGOWUK:
                                              Good
     afternoon. Hopefully everybody had a good lunch today
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     and hopefully they won't get sleepy like me. Call the
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     meeting back to order. Do we have any additions on the
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     phone? Anybody call in?
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                     MS. DAMBERG: There's several people on
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                 This is Carol Damberg in Anchorage regional
     the phone.
     office.
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                     ACTING CHAIR ENINGOWUK:
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     attending via phone. Do we have anybody else?
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                     MR. SHARP: This is Dan Sharp with
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     Bureau of Land Management in Anchorage.
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                     ACTING CHAIR ENINGOWUK:
                                              Thank you for
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     attending. Do we have anybody else on the phone?
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                     MR. PERRY: Phillip Perry with Wildlife
     Conservation. I'm down in Bethel.
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                     ACTING CHAIR ENINGOWUK: Thank you.
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     Anybody else on the phone?
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                     (No comments)
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                     ACTING CHAIR ENINGOWUK: Hearing none.
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     I'll welcome you back to our afternoon session. We'll
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     go on on the agenda to Wildlife Proposal 18-32, align
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     Federal season dates for caribou in Unit 21D, 22, 23,
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     24, 25A (West), 26A and 26B. Introduction and
     presentation of analyst.
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                     MS. WORKER: Thank you, Mr. Chair.
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     This is Suzanne Worker and I'll be presenting some more
     wildlife proposals this afternoon. There's four
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     proposals that have to do with the northern caribou
     herds. The first one of those is WP18-32.
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     proposal begins on Page 92 of your book and it was
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submitted by the Western Interior Alaska Subsistence Regional Advisory Council.

The Western Interior Council requests changing the season dates for caribou in all or parts of Units 21D, 22, 23, 24, 25A and 26A and B. So throughout the ranges of the Western Arctic Caribou Herd, the Teshekpuk Caribou Herd and the Central Arctic Caribou Herd they're requesting uniform bull and cow seasons across the range. So the proposed season for bulls would be July 1st to October 10th and February 1st through June 30th. The proposed season for cows would be October 1st to February 1st.

Like I said, these changes are being proposed throughout the ranges of these herds, including the five hunt areas on the Seward Peninsula. The proponents believe that these changes will prevent deflection of the lead cows during the spring and fall migration and that they will protect bulls during the rut.

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 Something to keep in mind as you're considering this proposal is the recent regulatory changes that we've seen in the last few years. In 2015, the Alaska Board of Game shortened the seasons, reduced the harvest limits and prohibited the take of calves across the northern hunt areas in response to the population decline in the Western Arctic Herds and the Teshekpuk Herd.

In 2016, the Federal Subsistence Board made similar changes and I'm sure you remember that we spent a lot of time here making sure that local needs were being met given the caribou movement patterns across this expansive area. In 2017 for Unit 26B, the Board of Game made additional changes in response to the decline of the Central Arctic Herd. So there have been guite a few changes in recent years.

All three of these herds have suffered population declines in recent years. The Western Arctic Herd declined from approximately 490,000 animals in 2003 to 201,000 in 2016. The Teshekpuk declined from approximately 69,000 in 2008 to 39,000 in 2014. The Central Arctic Herd declined from approximately 70,000 animals in 2010 to just 22,000 in 2016.

It's important to note that caribou

migratory pathways often shift as the population grows and shrinks and that disturbances such as hunting activity and industrial development as well as habitat suitability and climatic conditions also likely influence caribou movement.

Having said that, it's been a long-held cultural practice to allow the lead caribou to establish these migratory pathways undisturbed. For some time now local hunters have expressed concerns over aircraft and non-local hunters disrupting caribou migration. This has been the source of a lot of user conflict.

As far as harvest goes, about 12,000 caribou are harvested annually from the Western Arctic Caribou Herd. This is about equal to the estimated harvestable surplus, which is calculated at 6 percent of the population. Hunters who live within the range of the Western Arctic Herd harvest 95 percent of the total harvest and most of that harvest occurs in Unit 23.

For the other herds, about 3,000 caribou are harvested annually from the Teshekpuk Herd and that is likely exceeding the estimated harvestable surplus at this point. It's a similar story with the Central Arctic Herd. The harvest is probably in excess of the estimated harvestable surplus.

So there are several things to consider with this proposal and one of the big ones is that this is a one size fits all solution to a problem that we spent a lot of time on last cycle. I'm sure you remember. So for Unit 22 specifically it reduces the flexibility that we built into the regulations to account for the variable timing of caribou arrival and departure.

 It's also worth considering that State and Federal caribou regulations throughout the range of these northern herds changed in 2015 and 2016. It's going to take some time before we fully understand whether or not those changes have been effective. So that's something to keep in mind, whether or not we want to change them again.

I do want to acknowledge that this proposal is in part an effort to conserve cow caribou

and that's an important component of regrowing these herds, but unless the State regulations change in a similar manner a reduction in cow harvest is unlikely because Federally qualified subsistence users who take the majority of caribou from these herds can still hunt under State regulation.

There was an intent to submit this to the Board of Game as an agenda change request. I don't know if that's happened or not. If it doesn't happen on the State side as well, changing the Federal regulations might not make a lot of sense.

I also want to point out that the concern about disruption of migratory patterns is a complaint that's directed towards non-Federally qualified users and changing the regulation in this way doesn't address the hunting patterns of that group. So again it seems to me like these changes might not make a lot of sense unless there's a similar action on the State side.

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 In general, these changes would result in a loss of Federal subsistence opportunity, but they likely wouldn't be accompanied with a conservation effect primarily because of the way the State regulation is written.

The OSM preliminary conclusion is to oppose Proposal WP18-32. That was a really brief overview about the biological condition and the other issues surrounding this, but I can try to take your questions if you want to discuss it.

ACTING CHAIR ENINGOWUK: Yes, Tom.

MR. GRAY: Sorry. I don't really have a question as much as I have a comment. Two years ago at the Western Arctic Caribou Herd meeting there was a group of people from Kotzebue that put together a proposal and there was several of us from Nome in that meeting and we said leave Unit 22 alone. Don't make any changes. They were putting a proposal together going to the Board of Game.

That proposal went to the Board of Game with Kotzebue's ideas in how our regulation should look here in 22. It took a lot of work to get this changed back to what we wanted. I looked at this proposal on

Page 92. You look at Unit 22 and they want to wipe out our hunt dates and put their own hunt dates in here and that was one of the hurdles or one of the problems that we had was the Western Arctic Caribou Herd shows up to us late in the season and if we abided by their rules, the season would be closed until February or something.

It's not fair for our hunters and our users down here to play the rules by let's say Kotzebue's -- you know, the animals go by Kotzebue and this fits Kotzebue's world, but it doesn't fit our world. I'm going to vote against this proposal.

Mainly the other thing is these people aren't taking into account the different areas and the diversity of how the animals move through the areas and who's using this resource and so on and so forth. I think Unit 22, the way we have it set up right now, is what we have asked for with both the State and the Feds.

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We don't need somebody else coming in from the outside dictating to us how our regulation should look and that's what this proposal is doing. So, again, I'm going to vote against it.

ACTING CHAIR ENINGOWUK: Does anybody else have any questions for the analyst.

(No comments)

ACTING CHAIR ENINGOWUK: Hearing none. Reports on board consultation, tribe, ANCSA corporation.

MS. DEATHERAGE: Thank you, Mr. Chair. This is Karen Deatherage. There were no reports from the tribes or ANCSA corporations on this proposal.

Thank you.

ACTING CHAIR ENINGOWUK: Thank you, Karen. Agency comments. ADF&G, Federal, tribal.

MR. DUNKER: Good afternoon, Mr. Chair. This is Bill Dunker with the Department of Fish and Game. I just wanted to provide you guys with the Department's position on this particular proposal. We are opposed to it as it stands right now. A lot of the

reasons that Suzanne mentioned in terms of kind of these blanket changes across large geographical areas without necessarily taking into consideration individual herd dynamics, local harvest patterns, that kind of thing. It doesn't seem like a good fit for such a large geographical area.

As we've seen with some of these other proposals also it would create inconsistencies between the State and the Federal regulations and for the benefit of the user we'd like to see those remain as close as possible.

That's all I have.

Thank you.

ACTING CHAIR ENINGOWUK: Thank you. Advisory group comments, other Regional Council, Fish and Game Advisory Committees, Subsistence Resource Commissions.

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 MS. WORKER: Thank you, Mr. Chair. This is Suzanne Worker. The Western Interior Regional Advisory Council, who is the proponent of this proposal, opposed WP18-32. They believe that these changes are premature and that it's prudent to take some time to see how the recent regulatory changes have influenced the population dynamics of these herds.

Thank you.

 $$\operatorname{MR}.$ GREEN: Mr. Chair. This is Louis. Who was that last comment from and what was the vote?

Sorry.

 MS. WORKER: Through the Chair. That comment was through the Western Interior Subsistence Regional Advisory Council and they're opposed to the proposal.

MR. GREEN: Thank you.

ACTING CHAIR ENINGOWUK: Any others.

(No comments)

ACTING CHAIR ENINGOWUK: Okay. Moving

on. Summary of written public comments.

MS. DEATHERAGE: Thank you, Mr. Chair. This is Karen Deatherage. No written public comments were received for Wildlife Proposal No. 18-32.

ACTING CHAIR ENINGOWUK: Regional Council recommendation. Motion to adopt.

Tom.

MR. GRAY: You missed public testimony.

ACTING CHAIR ENINGOWUK: I'm sorry.

15 I'll go back.

Public testimony.

Yes, Roy Ashenfelter.

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MR. ASHENFELTER: Thank you, Mr. Chairman. Members of the Seward Peninsula RAC. My name is Roy Ashenfelter. I represent -- I came here representing Kawerak, but I hadn't had a chance to talk to Kawerak in terms of this proposal. So I'll be speaking for myself on this particular proposal.

The intent was something about changing the migration. That's what I heard earlier. Once the caribou get to Unit 22 in the winter, they're no longer migrating. They're here in the wintertime. So this intent does not apply to -- migration does not apply to Unit 22. They're here. Once they get here they stay until they migrate north. So this doesn't apply to us in terms of migration.

And then as was spoken to earlier, when the first proposal came out two years ago, we worked with Fish and Game to change it to the way we wanted to because when the caribou were here some of our hunters were turning into illegal hunters because they were only permitted to shoot cows instead of bulls. So they would go out and shoot caribou when they were in Unit 22 and the road was still open. We had hunters out there and they would shoot caribou. If they saw it was a bull, they would leave it because it was at that time illegal to shoot a bull.

So we worked with Fish and Game to come

up with a plan that works for us and so far it's worked. We're allowed to hunt the way we want to. We do permits. Fish and Game catches -- you know, we report what we get. So we had to do some compromises, but they were reasonable compromises.

So I'm going to speak out against this particular proposal because it doesn't apply to us. This speaks to migration. It doesn't apply to us and we've come up with a better plan. I believe that all of us in Unit 22 get to benefit when the caribou get to our region.

Thank you.

ACTING CHAIR ENINGOWUK: Thank you, Roy. I can echo back on that. We do have resident caribou that are here year round in Unit 22E and they are even calving up there, so we do have caribou that are not migrating and being resident caribou now.

Any other public testimony.

(No comments)

ACTING CHAIR ENINGOWUK: Hearing none. Regional Council recommendations. Motion to adopt.

MR. GRAY: Motion to oppose.

(Laughter)

MR. GRAY: Okay, I move to adopt.

MR. GREEN: You must use that friendly motion there, Mr. Gray.

MR. AHMASUK: Second.

ACTING CHAIR ENINGOWUK: Second by Brandon. Question.

MR. GREEN: I'll call for the question, 44 Mr. Chair.

MS. DEATHERAGE: No.

ACTING CHAIR ENINGOWUK: Next we have

 discussion, justification. Yes, Elmer.

MR. SEETOT: I would kind of go along with Tom Gray on the opposition of the dates. But we do have caribou on the north side of Brevig, about 10 miles north of Brevig in the hills that are in close proximity to Serpentine Hot Springs area. I think they follow the ridge, they follow the mountain tops. It's a short distance for the caribou to travel there and they do have a lot of feed on the western half of the northern Seward Peninsula.

We went caribou hunting last spring and the majority of the caribou were in and around the northern portion of the Seward Peninsula. Even though caribou are still around Serpentine Hot Springs, I think that we're not able to harvest caribou in our area until kind of late or when we do have snow conditions or when them people in our area do go by four-wheelers 10 to 15 miles north of Brevig Mission, which the terrain is pretty bad for the four-wheelers. So that's the earliest that we have seen caribou in the northern portion.

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The reindeer herder who used to be up around Shishmaref mentioned that to us about 10 years ago because he was very active in and around the areas where the reindeer grazed. Also along the southern portion of Seward Peninsula. So we do have a presence of caribou in that area and that's pretty much a prime time, the first of July, to be getting the bulls because they do have a good high fat content and they're still not in the rut season. So that's a pretty good animal to kind of go after.

 Trying to align the harvest dates consistent with all these other units I think that, you know, it's not kind of going to work out due to what Tom was saying. The migration I think is late right now from the north, so we're not able to see the majority of caribou in central Seward Peninsula until other than the ones that are presently up and around the northern portion of Good Hope Bay.

So I would say that it would not be good for the dates to be consistent in all other areas.

Thank you.

ACTING CHAIR ENINGOWUK: Any other discussion, justification.

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(No comments)
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                     ACTING CHAIR ENINGOWUK: Yeah, I,
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     myself, am going to oppose this proposal, you know.
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     It's going to affect us especially in 22E. It's going
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     to make a criminal out of me to be hunting caribou
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     because I'm looking at the timeframe. The last caribou
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     I got was just day before we traveled to AFN and which
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     would be in the closed part of this proposal.
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                     So it's going to make a criminal out of
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     us subsistence users who want to have our opportunity
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     to get the caribou before the freeze-up when we are
     going to be landlocked on the island where we can't get
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     out of the island. So we try and get that opportunity
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     to get our meat before maybe middle part of November
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     when we can cross the lagoon.
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                     Right now it's getting later and later
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     when we can cross the lagoon. So with this proposal
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     it's going to make a criminal out of us subsistence
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     users who subsist on caribou. So I'm going to oppose
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     this proposal.
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2.4
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                     Do we have any more discussion,
     justification.
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2.7
2.8
                     (No comments)
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                     ACTING CHAIR ENINGOWUK: Hearing none.
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     Are you ready for the question.
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                     MR. SEETOT:
                                  Question.
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                     ACTING CHAIR ENINGOWUK:
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                                              The question
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     has been called. All in favor of the motion signify by
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     saying aye.
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                     (No aye votes)
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                     ACTING CHAIR ENINGOWUK: All those
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     opposed.
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44
                     IN UNISON:
                                 Aye.
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                     ACTING CHAIR ENINGOWUK:
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                                              Okay. The
47
     motion failed to support Wildlife Proposal 18-32, align
     Federal season dates for caribou in Unit 21D, 22, 23,
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24, 25A (West), 26A and 26B. Moving on we have

Wildlife Proposal 18-45, decrease harvest limit for caribou in Unit 23. Introduction and presentation of analyst.

MS. WORKER: Thank you, Mr. Chair. This is Suzanne Worker again. WP18-45 begins on Page 177 of your book. This proposal was submitted by the Northwest Arctic Regional Advisory Council and they request that the harvest limit in Unit 23 be reduced from 5 caribou per day to 3 caribou per day. They believe this change is necessary to conserve the Western Arctic Caribou Herd.

Like I mentioned in the last proposal, the Western Arctic Caribou Herd has declined from approximately 490,000 animals in 2003 to about 201,000 in 2016. That rate of decline appears to be slowing. It's averaged just 5 percent per year between 2015 and 2016, which is down from the 15 percent annual decline between 2011 and 2013.

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Again, about 12,000 caribou per year are harvested from the Western Arctic Caribou Herd and hunters who live within the range of the herd harvest 95 percent of those. Most of the harvest from this herd occurs in Unit 23, so I'll give you a little bit more detail about that since that's what this proposal is about.

Fifty-eight percent of the total harvest of the Western Arctic Caribou is harvested by residents of Unit 23. Of the caribou that's taken by hunters who do not live within the range of the herd, so non-local hunters, 76 percent of that non-local harvest occurs in Unit 23.

If this proposal is adopted, Federal regulations for caribou in Unit 23 would be more restrictive than State regulations, which will eliminate the subsistence priority, will increase the regulatory complexity and will likely not have a conservation effect since all Alaska residents, including Federal users, will still be able to harvest five caribou per day in Unit 23 under State regulation.

In addition, these changes don't change the total number of caribou that a Federally qualified subsistence user can harvest. It just changes the number that they can harvest in a single day. So it

potentially just makes hunting less efficient and more expensive.

A final consideration is that the harvest limit in Unit 23 was recently reduced from 15 caribou per day to five caribou per day. So just like in the last proposal it might be good to give those changes a little bit of time and see if they have been effective in reducing the decline of the caribou herd.

 $$\operatorname{\textsc{So}}$$ the OSM preliminary conclusion is to oppose WP18-45.

Thank you, Mr. Chair.

Council.

I'm happy to take questions from the $% \left(1\right) =\left(1\right) \left(1\right)$

 $\label{eq:action} \text{ACTING CHAIR ENINGOWUK:} \quad \text{Do we have any questions from the Council.}$

(No comments)

ACTING CHAIR ENINGOWUK: Hearing none. Reports on board consultation, tribe, ANCSA corporation.

MS. DEATHERAGE: Thank you, Mr. Chair. This is Karen Deatherage. There were no reports on board consultations from the tribes or ANCSA corporations on WP18-45.

Thank you.

ACTING CHAIR ENINGOWUK: Thank you, Karen. Agency comments. ADF&G, Federal, tribal.

 MR. DUNKER: Mr. Chair. Bill Dunker from Fish and Game again. I just thought I would add some recent biological information pertaining to the Western Arctic Herd for you guys to consider.

 Generally speaking, in the last couple years we've seen some pretty positive indicators from the herd. Those have continued currently. Calf survival, adult female survival, those have all been showing encouraging signs for the productivity and the overall status of the herd.

Biologists up in Kotzebue just completed some composition surveys within the range of the Western Arctic Herd. The results of that are pending, but they seem to continue to indicate a positive trend within the population.

Also the Department did complete a photo census this past July. We're still waiting to get the results from that survey, but we anticipate them to be available in time for the working group meeting in December.

 The Department has kind of mirrored some of the comments that OSM has provided here and the biological impact of this proposal is unclear. At the end of the day it very well may just result in less efficient hunting practices and things like that.

That's all I have.

Thank you.

ACTING CHAIR ENINGOWUK: Thank you. Do I have any questions from the Council.

(No comments)

ACTING CHAIR ENINGOWUK: Hearing none. Advisory group comments, other Regional Council, Fish and Game Advisory Committees, Subsistence Resource Commissions.

MS. WORKER: Thank you, Mr. Chair. This is Suzanne Worker. The Western Interior Regional Advisory Council took no action on WP18-45, preferring to defer to the home region.

ACTING CHAIR ENINGOWUK: Thank you. Summary of written public comments.

MS. DEATHERAGE: Thank you, Mr. Chair. This is Karen Deatherage. We received no written public comments for Wildlife Proposal No. 18-32.

ACTING CHAIR ENINGOWUK: Thank you, Karen. Public testimony.

(No comments)

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Page 74
                     ACTING CHAIR ENINGOWUK: Anybody on the
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     phone.
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                     MR. GREEN: Mr. Chairman.
                                                This is
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     Louis.
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                     ACTING CHAIR ENINGOWUK: Yes, Louis.
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                     MR. GREEN: I thin it would be
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     appropriate, my way of feeling, is that we just didn't
     take any action on it also. It's not in our unit.
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     That's just my thoughts. Thanks.
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                     ACTING CHAIR ENINGOWUK:
                                              Thank you,
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     Louis. For the record, we'll have Louis down via
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     teleconference.
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                                Yeah, Mr. Chairman, I was
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                     MR. GREEN:
     on the vote we just took.
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                                Thank you.
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                     ACTING CHAIR ENINGOWUK:
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                     MR. OYOUMICK: We're not part of their
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     group, but we are part of Alaska, so I think we should
2.4
     help those folks too.
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                     ACTING CHAIR ENINGOWUK:
     Currently we don't have a motion for discussion, so I'd
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     like to have a motion to adopt.
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                     MR. GREEN: So moved, Mr. Chairman.
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     This is Louis.
                     For discussion.
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                     ACTING CHAIR ENINGOWUK: Motion by
     Louis.
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                     MR. KIRK:
                                Second.
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                     ACTING CHAIR ENINGOWUK: Second by
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     Ronald.
              Question, discussion, justification.
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                                I have a question, I quess.
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                     MR. GRAY:
     If we take no action, we're sending some kind of a
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     message that we're deferring it to Unit 23 or whatever,
     but if we do take action, take a vote on it, it seems
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     like it would send a stronger message to folks that,
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     hey, we're definitely not agreeing with what you
     propose here and go back and do your homework so to
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     speak. Anyway, my thought.
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MR. GREEN: Mr. Chair. Louis.

ACTING CHAIR ENINGOWUK: Yes, Louis.

MR. GREEN: Thank you, Mr. Chair. We took a stand on the fact that the nonrural users -- we took that stand in the past as far as the migration and conservation along with them and I think Western Interior went along with it also.

This one is kind of -- I'm wavering on this one. I'm not sure how to tackle it either. Tommy makes a good point. So does -- I think it was Ron. We didn't help them before because it does make a difference for us I think because we're off the same herd. This is to them a conservation proposal on their turf. I just want to hear other comments from Council.

Thanks.

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ACTING CHAIR ENINGOWUK: Yeah, this is Fred. I kind of have mixed feelings on this one here. They are from a different region, but yet too they are the same animals that we subsist on. They migrate, they move around. Even though they're from a different region, they're still the same animals that we subsist on. So I have kind of a mixed feeling on this one here.

Yes, Tom.

MR. GRAY: I go back to two years ago and the struggles we had with other people creating rules and regulations through the Board of Game that impacted us. Then I look at this proposal and in a sense we're trying to adopt measures or somebody is trying to adopt measures that would limit Unit 23 to three animals instead of five animals a day.

The way I look at this harvestable surplus, there's no difference from Kotzebue people or Deering people and our people. We're the same. We should have the same harvest measures. I'll guarantee you if we vote in favor of this and the Board eventually adopts it and shoves it down everybody's throats, we're next in line.

So we have to work together. Again, I think what's good for Kotzebue is good for us. What's

good for us is good for Kotzebue. So I'm against this proposal. If it was let's change the limits for the areas the Western Arctic Caribou Herd migrates into and Unit 22 and Unit 23 have the same numbers, then I'd say let's discuss it. Let's get all the evidence, the picture count and the growth rates and stuff like that and talk about it, but that's not what's happening here.

We're Unit 22, 23, 26. We're all pitting against each other against 23 and I'll guarantee you it's not going to be a smiley thing in the end. So, again, I'm going to vote against it.

ACTING CHAIR ENINGOWUK: Yes, Brandon.

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MR. AHMASUK: Thank you, Mr. Chair. So we heard from the Department that the caribou population is in the positive trend. The regions throughout the caribou herd have already had restrictions, regulation change. I think it would be better for now if we just kind of let the current rules and regulations take place a little bit longer to see how that pans out.

ACTING CHAIR ENINGOWUK: Thank you. If there is no further discussion, justification -- anybody else?

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MR. GREEN: Mr. Chair. This is Louis

 again.

ACTING CHAIR ENINGOWUK: Go ahead.

Yes, Louis.

MR. GREEN: Just a thought here. Now these folks are asking to have their daily harvest cut back. Does that help 22? Does that not help 22? Tommy, I wanted to hear your opinion on it.

MR. GRAY: To be honest I don't think it helps us because of the size of the herd. I struggle with making rules for one set of people and that same herd goes into another area. You know, we live by the same guidelines and we have different rules.

Animal-wise, to be honest, when there's

100,000 caribou, we all have the same chance. You know as well as I do that when these caribou actually get into our areas there's lots of caribou. I don't think changing the numbers is going to affect how many animals actually reach us.

MR. GREEN: Okay. Thanks, Tommy. I guess I would ask Mr. Dunker, through the Chair, what is the population at this time?

MR. DUNKER: Through the Chair. The last abundance estimate that we have for the Western Arctic Herd is from a photo census that was completed in late June/early July of 2016. At that point I believe it was just over 200,000.

MR. GREEN: Okay. So that's the same one. I wasn't sure if there was another one done. I didn't catch that. Okay, thanks, Bill.

Mr. Chair, I think that's all I have.

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ACTING CHAIR ENINGOWUK: If I'm correct, in State regulations we're allowed five caribou per day with a limit of 20 per year, whereas in the Federal regulations it's five per day per hunter.

MS. WORKER: Through the Chair. That is correct in Unit 22, but in Unit 23 where this proposal would take place, the limit is five per day with no annual limit in both Federal and State regulation.

ACTING CHAIR ENINGOWUK: Yes, Tom.

MR. GRAY: Correct me if I'm wrong, Bill. I thought Kotzebue Unit 23 went to this 20 animals per person and they're on the same ticket that we're on down here. Isn't that true?

MR. DUNKER: They did adopt a registration permit, but they did not adopt an annual bag limit in the same way that we did down here in Unit 22. So they're on a registration permit. It's RC-907. They retained the bull closure that we had in effect years ago down here in Unit 22 and it's still five caribou per day with no annual bag limit.

ACTING CHAIR ENINGOWUK: Do we have any

other discussion, justification.

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MR. KIRK: Mr. Chair.

ACTING CHAIR ENINGOWUK: Yes, Ronald.

 MR. KIRK: I oppose this proposal that is being brought up before us because I don't think they're taking into consideration the climate change. If we do agree with this to cut their caribou down to three and later on in the future whereas the climate change affects our subsistence way of life and theirs, it's going to hurt them in the long run. So I don't approve of this proposal that's before us.

Thank you, Mr. Chair.

ACTING CHAIR ENINGOWUK: Yes, Tom.

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MR. GRAY: There's another side to this whole process that you guys aren't seeing and that's the Western Arctic Caribou Herd Working Group. They're very aggressive in managing this resource that we're talking about here. The Federal side of this is usually a year behind. If there's issues and problems, it will show up in December of this and action will be taken and we'll be dealing with it a year later. So there's another group that is very aggressive.

Right now myself and Charlie Lean, I think -- are you on there Clarence Saccheus, on that Western Arctic Board? There's a bunch of us from this region that sit on that board. But when it comes to issues like this, this is a Federal proposal so to speak. Somebody is pushing to get the Native hunt. There's 12,000 animals getting killed every year off this hard.

Somebody is pushing to get this number down. Now if that number gets shoved down and instead of 12,000 animals they can shoot 9,000 animals, all of a sudden the hunting and the transporters and everybody is going to jump on this and say you've got all these extra animals out there.

So we need to think beyond this, I guess. Again, there's another group of people that's going to be looking at this proposal and they're going to scream and holler. Believe me it's going to be an

issue. I'm sure Bill will be there in December. What I'm trying to point out is there's other people and other boards that are dealing with this same herd and same numbers.

MR. GREEN: Mr. Chair. Louis.

ACTING CHAIR ENINGOWUK: Yes, Louis.

MR. GREEN: Thank you. Tommy, you made a good point about this Western Arctic Caribou Herd Working Group. I understand this group exists, but I've never seen any information from them to this group. It may be going to like say Northern Norton Sound or Southern Norton Sound Advisory Committees for Fish and Game, but without any information to this group we don't know where they're at. I actually asked Charlie about it before.

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If there's a working group, it would be good to have that information across the board and everybody would be on the same page. There's too many inconsistencies here because we're not working together. That's just my opinion, so I'm just sharing that. If there is a way to get this spread across the board for everybody to be on the same I'm for all that.

Thank you.

 $\label{eq:ACTING_CHAIR_ENINGOWUK: Okay. Do we have any further discussion, justification. \\$

(No comments)

ACTING CHAIR ENINGOWUK: Hearing none, proceed to vote on the motion. Yes, Louis.

MR. GREEN: I was just saying I'd call for the question. Sorry I cut you off.

 $$\operatorname{ACTING}$ CHAIR ENINGOWUK: Okay. All in favor of the motion signify by saying aye.

UNIDENTIFIED VOICE: Aye.

ACTING CHAIR ENINGOWUK: All those

IN UNISON: Aye.

opposed.

ACTING CHAIR ENINGOWUK: I believe Wildlife Proposal WP18-45, decrease harvest and limit for caribou in Unit 23, failed.

Next we have Wildlife Proposal 18-48/49, acquired registration permit for caribou in Unit 22, 23 and 26A. Can we please have introduction and presentation of analyst.

I'm sorry. I take that back. We'll go back to Wildlife Proposal 18-46/47, close caribou harvest to non-Federally qualified users in Unit 23.

MS. WORKER: Thank you, Mr. Chair. I thought I was going to have to think on my feet there for a minute.

(Laughter)

ACTING CHAIR ENINGOWUK: We must be almost ready for a break.

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MS. WORKER: Okay. This is the analysis for WP18-46/47 which starts on Page 215. This is another Unit 23 caribou proposal. WP18-46 was submitted by the Western Arctic Caribou Herd Working Group and it requests that Federal public lands in Unit 23 be closed to caribou hunting except by Federally qualified subsistence users.

WP18-47 was submitted by Enoch Mitchell of Noatak. He also requests that Federal public lands in Unit 23 be closed to the harvest of caribou except by Federally qualified subsistence users, but only through regulatory 2019 to 2020. So that's one regulatory cycle he's requesting this closure.

The proponents of these proposals are concerned about the population status of the Western Arctic Caribou Herd and they believe that closing Federal lands will promote conservation of the herd and that it will also reduce user conflicts and improve the ability of subsistence users to harvest caribou and to meet their subsistence needs.

So just a little bit of history about where we've been in the recent past with this closure. In 2016, the Board adopted Wildlife Special Action 16-01 closing all Federal public lands in Unit 23 to the

harvest of caribou by non-Federally qualified users. That was for the 2016-17 regulatory year.

In 2017, the Board adopted Wildlife Special Action 17-03, which closed some Federal public lands in Unit 23 to caribou hunting by non-Federally qualified users for the 2017-18 regulatory year. This targeted closure included Federal public lands along the Noatak River and within the Squirrel, Eli and Aggie River drainages.

The Board felt that the closure in the specified area was warranted in order to continue subsistence use and they considered this targeted closure to be a reasonable compromise for all users.

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It's clear that there's two parts of this issue. The first part is the decline of the Western Arctic Caribou Herd and the other part is this issue of user conflict in Unit 23. So conflicts between local and non-local hunters have been well documented in Unit 23 since at least the 1980s, particularly in Noatak National Preserve and the Squirrel River drainage.

Local hunters have expressed concern about the use of aircraft and about disruption of caribou migration by non-locals who scare caribou away from river crossings, land aircraft and camp along migration routes and who shoot the lead caribou. There are indications that while aircraft can affect caribou behavior in the short term, they likely do not impact long-term caribou behavior or migration through Noatak National Preserve. Short-term disturbance could still affect hunter success.

There have been several efforts to address and mitigate these user conflicts in Unit 23. They include the Noatak Controlled Use Area, the Delayed Entry Zone, which is in the western portion of Noatak National Preserve, and the formation of the Unit 23 working group.

In addition to that Unit 23 working group, the Board also established this Unit 23 interagency group in January of 2017. This is a group of State and Federal representatives that gather and discuss possible solutions to the Unit 23 user conflicts. This group met in April 2017 and agreed

upon a possible targeted closure.

As I mentioned earlier, hunters who live within the range of the Western Arctic Caribou Herd harvest 95 percent of the total harvest from this herd and most of that harvest occurs in Unit 23. That's whether we're talking about local harvest or whether we're talking about non-local harvest. Non-local hunting declined markedly during the 2016 Federal lands closure from an average of 487 hunters through 2014 to just 149 hunters in 2016.

If this proposal is adopted as written, all Federal public lands in Unit 23 will be closed to caribou hunting by non-Federally qualified users. This isn't expected to have any biological impact since the non-Federally qualified users account for such a small percentage of the harvest from this herd at least relative to the total harvest.

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It's likely that it would reduce the number of non-Federally qualified users and aircraft in Unit 23, but it may also have the unintended effect of concentrating use on State lands, particularly the lands that are on gravel bars below the mean high water mark and that could actually increase conflict in the area.

Subsistence opportunity for Federally qualified subsistence users may increase if this proposal is adopted. Local residents, particularly from the community of Noatak, recognize that the 2016-2017 closure had a positive effect in terms of harvest success.

There are just a couple of other things I want to note. The first is that WACH Working Group has developed guidelines for management of this herd and there's a table on Page 236 if you care to look at it.

Currently the population is right on the line between preservative and conservative management. One recommendation under preservative management is closure of some Federal public lands to non-qualified users.

The second thing is just a reminder that there are two criteria for restricting non-

subsistence use under Title VIII of ANILCA. The first is conservation of healthy wildlife populations and the second is continuation of subsistence uses.

We don't believe that closure for conservation reasons is warranted simply because the number of caribou harvested by non-federally qualified users is small relative to the total harvest. However, we do believe that closure of some Federal lands for the continuation of subsistence uses is warranted due to continued user conflicts in the Noatak and Squirrel River Drainages as well as the benefit that the Noatak residents note as during the 2016-2017 closure.

The OSM preliminary conclusion is to take no action on Proposal WP18-47 and to support Proposal WP18-46 with modification to close some but not all Federal public lands in Unit 23 to caribou hunting except by Federally qualified subsistence users.

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On Page 263 of your materials there's a map. The hatched area on the map shows OSM's modification. So the hatched area are the areas that we propose to close and I'll describe them. Within a 10 mile wide corridor, so 5 miles on either side of the Noatak River, from the western boundary of Noatak National Preserve upstream to the confluence with the Cutler River; north of the Noatak River between, and including, the Kelly and Nimiuktuk River drainages; within the northern and southern boundaries of the Eli and Aggie River drainages, respectively; and within the Squirrel River drainage.

So this modification goes beyond the closure that is in place for the current regulatory year, but it stops short of closing all Federal public lands as requested by the proponents.

Again, the OSM conclusion is to support WP18-46 with modification.

Thank you, Mr. Chair.

I am happy to take questions on this one if there are any.

ACTING CHAIR ENINGOWUK: Do we have any questions from the Council.

Yes, Brandon.

MR. AHMASUK: Thank you, Mr. Chair. Just so I have it clear in my head, you're proposing to expand it from the controlled use area along the river, that narrow corridor on Page 229, to the bigger area on 263, correct?

MS. WORKER: Thank you, Mr. Ahmasuk. Through the Chair. So the Noatak Controlled Use Area isn't a Federal lands closure. It just restricts access with aircraft during like a month or 45 days. The proposed closure includes much of the same area as the Noatak Controlled Use Area, but it goes beyond that.

So the part that is currently closed in the current regulatory year is similar to the land that's shown on Page 263, but it excludes the area that's north of the Noatak River. So all that area between the Kelly River drainage and the Nimiuktuk is currently open, but OSM's conclusion is to expand that closure a little bit.

ACTING CHAIR ENINGOWUK: Yes, Brandon.

MR. AHMASUK: Thank you, Mr. Chair. I'm not sure who this question would be to, which agency. I have brought this up in the past. I'm fully understanding their concern. Their subsistence users are getting less opportunity to harvest or conflict between user groups and whatnot. I understand that. But the concern I brought up in the past was so they're pushing out these non-Federally qualified subsistence users. Where are those users going? Are they coming here, are they going up north further, the North Slope area?

Where I'm going with this is, you know, our region took a hit. This is a hit that we as a region agreed upon. I wouldn't want to necessarily approve something that is going to push those non-Federally qualified subsistence users to our area and make it even harder on us.

MS. WORKER: Thank you for the question. Through the Chair. I think that's a good point. Certainly those guides and transporters have something to gain from retaining their clients and

taking them somewhere else. They can take them to State lands within Unit 23. I think there was a little bit of an increase in Unit 26. A little bit of increase in use by guides and transporters if I remember correctly.

I'm not sure if there's been any into Unit 22, but I think that's a valid concern and I think that's an argument for considering a targeted closure rather than a total Federal lands closure in Unit 23 because the areas that are included in the OSM modification are the areas that were agreed upon by Federal and State managers that have seen the most user conflict.

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So they're not randomly selected. These are the areas where the conflict is occurring where Federal subsistence users like to hunt and where non-locals like to hunt.

So by doing a targeted closure it leaves a lot of Federal land available for those guides and transporters and non-locals that hopefully are a little bit out of the way of the subsistence users, you know, hunt areas.

MR. GREEN: Mr. Chair. Louis

ACTING CHAIR ENINGOWUK: Yes, Louis.

MR. GREEN: Thank you, Mr. Chair. So what it sounds to me like is that there's been a comanagement between the Feds and the State. There's an agreement on this area, so to me that sounds like a positive measure. It's been worked out by both departments. I don't think there's any problem if we did back it unless somebody else can say something that would change my mind.

Thank you, Mr. Chair.

ACTING CHAIR ENINGOWUK: Louis, this is Fred. You know, it could have an effect on this in Unit 22E because we do have a lot of Federal lands. Instead of going over by Noatak area they may be moving over to our backyard here, so that could have a rippling effect on us in 22E within the National Park Service Preserve. So might take that into consideration.

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 Page 86

Currently I don't see anybody landing in a Park. You know, we're berry picking, we're always out in the country, so I see very little of it, but who knows what goes on in other areas of the Preserve.

MR. GREEN: Mr. Chair.

ACTING CHAIR ENINGOWUK: Yes, Louis.

MR. GREEN: So I guess, through the Chair, asking the Department. Are there any numbers that show that there has been movement of transporters and guides into 22 because Federal lands are closed in 23?

MS. WORKER: Through the Chair. I'm not aware of that. I think the analysis addresses a shift into Unit 26, but I don't recall that there was any movement into 22. Bill might have a little bit more to say about that.

 $$\operatorname{MR}.$ GREEN: Thanks for that. What do you have, Mr. Dunker?

MR. DUNKER: Mr. Chair. Member Green. I don't have any of the specific numbers or anything like that associated with the number of non-residents hunting in Unit 22 for caribou. The one thing I will point out is that the non-resident season for caribou in Unit 22 in the areas that we're talking about, primarily Unit 22E, is an August 1st to September 30th season. As most of you are aware, the bulk of the Western Arctic Herd is not present in Unit 22 during that time period.

Speaking just from my personal observations from working in the Nome area office I can't say that I've noticed an increase in the total number of non-resident hunters that are pursuing caribou in that area, but again I don't have any hard numbers from harvest tickets and things like that for any displacement of hunters or anything like that.

MR. GREEN: Okay. Thank you for your comments there. It sounds like, Mr. Chair, this proposal is backed by the combination of the State and the Feds.

Thank you.

ACTING CHAIR ENINGOWUK: Thank you,

2 Louis.

Elmer.

 MR. SEETOT: I'm a member of the Western Arctic Caribou Herd Working Group and we had a meeting in December. My recollection for Wildlife Proposal 18-46/47 was that Mr. Mitchell was concerned that the migratory patterns of the caribou were being altered due to camps on the north side of the Noatak River. When you alter the migration pattern, either they go through Deering and then go on the northern side of the Seward Peninsula in around Cape Espenberg area or if you move them further east from their regular migratory path, then they're coming through Bendeleben Mountains.

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That's what I have noticed over the years that it all depends on where and how the caribou were intercepted on their migratory path from the Brooks Range area and that's my understanding of that meeting at the Western Arctic Caribou Group, that the migratory patterns were being altered by hunters when they first went out to get the caribou when it first opened. That's what I kind of recollect was that due to that they are trying to close the Noatak River for that area due to migratory patterns being altered by hunters on the north side.

And then with 18-47 I'm not really too sure. I wasn't really clear on that, but 18-46 it was the way the caribou were being -- the migration was being altered by hunters on the north side.

Thank you.

ACTING CHAIR ENINGOWUK: Thank you,

39 Elmer.

Yes, Brandon.

MR. AHMASUK: Thank you, Mr. Chair. I need clarification. I heard some what I think is confusing terminology. You said that non-resident pushed to here. You weren't sure of. But my question earlier was they're wanting to limit the non-Federally qualified subsistence users. So to me that also includes Anchorage residents. They're non-Federally

qualified subsistence users. Are they offsetting what's going on here? Because it's my understanding that they do go to the Kotzebue area to hunt caribou, but are they coming here offsetting us?

MR. DUNKER: Through the Chair. I don't have that information from our harvest ticket data to either confirm or deny that may or may not be happening. Again, when we do -- speaking just from personal experience and fielding phone calls from hunters and things like that, most folks that contact myself or other biologists at the office we're pretty clear that the bulk of the animals are not present on the Seward Peninsula during the kind of fall migratory time period.

Honestly, again speaking from personal experience, I don't believe there's been any kind of dramatic increase in number of non-local or non-resident hunters coming to the Seward Peninsula.

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MS. WORKER: Through the Chair. I just might add something onto that. This closure was really effective in eliminating a lot of non-Federally qualified subsistence users. In 2016 there was only about 150 hunters who were non-Federally qualified subsistence users in Unit 23 and that was down from an average of close to 500 prior to that.

So even if there's some dispersal of those users into neighboring units it might not be very dramatic. It might, but just something to keep in mind.

ACTING CHAIR ENINGOWUK: Yes, Tom.

 MR. GRAY: Okay. I looked on this 263 page. There's a map on 263. Then I go back to this original proposal, request Federal public lands in 23 be closed to caribou hunting except for Federally qualified subsistence users. Basically 46 and 47 are saying the same thing. So I go to this 263 and I look at U.S. Fish and Wildlife Service, National Park, BLM, those are Federal lands that we're talking about, right?

Okay. And then I look at the State administered lands which are green. Everything else is going to be shut down if this proposal is adopted to

non-Federally qualified people, is that correct?

MS. WORKER: Thank you, Mr. Gray. Through the Chair. So I just want to make sure I understand your question correctly. The hatched area is the area that's proposed for closure. So all of that other Federal land and all the State administered lands will remain open to non-Federally qualified users.

MR. GRAY: But read the proposal. It says request that Federal lands in Unit 23 be closed to caribou hunting except by Federally qualified subsistence users. That's what the proposal says. Now if there's something else that designates this area, it seems like it should be in this outline.

MS. WORKER: Thank you. So the proposal requests that all Federal public lands within Unit 23 be closed. This map on Page 263, which you might notice is missing part of its caption, this is the suggested targeted closure. So this is the OSM modification.

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So OSM is suggesting that we don't shut down all Federal public lands in Unit 23, but that we take a close look at the lands that are creating the most conflict and we shut those down and we leave the lands that are less contentious open to non-Federally qualified users and that's what the map on Page 263 is reflecting.

MR. GRAY: Okay. I'm trying to get to the root of the deal here. In order to adopt 263 we'd have to have an amendment to the original proposal to do what you're talking about here.

MS. WORKER: That is correct.

MR. GRAY: I like it in black and white and ABC because I get confused.

ACTING CHAIR ENINGOWUK: Yes.

MR. JOHNSON: Thank you, Mr. Chair. Carl Johnson, OSM. Through the Chair. Your opening motion can be whatever you want it to be. You do not have to move to adopt the proposal as written. Your opening motion could be if you're interested move to

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adopt the proposal as modified by OSM. That would be cleaner procedurally and that way you don't have to have a motion and then amendments and discussions on the amendments and then back to the original motion. Your opening motion can be whatever you like.

Thank you, Mr. Chair.

ACTING CHAIR ENINGOWUK: Do we have any further questions for the analyst.

(No comments)

ACTING CHAIR ENINGOWUK: Hearing none. Reports on board consultation, tribe, ANCSA corporation.

MS. DEATHERAGE: Thank you, Mr. Chair. This is Karen Deatherage. We did not receive any reports from tribes or ANCSA corporations on this Proposal 18-46 or 47.

Thank you.

ACTING CHAIR ENINGOWUK: Thank you. Agency comments. ADF&G, Federal, tribal.

MR. DUNKER: Thank you, Mr. Chair. Bill Dunker with Fish and Game again. The Department's recommendation that I've got, as I understand it, is for the proposals as they were written and not necessarily including the amendment. The Department recommendation for the proposals as written would be to oppose the proposal because it will not improve the caribou herd's population status and it is not needed to provide subsistence hunting opportunity.

Recent actions by the Board of Game requiring caribou registration permits for all resident hunters in Unit 22, 23 and 26A were taken based on an extensive public process that included the Regional Advisory Councils, the Western Arctic Herd Working Group, Fish and Game Advisory Committees and the Board of Game. Additional restrictions are not needed at this time.

ACTING CHAIR ENINGOWUK: Thank you. Advisory group comments, other Regional Council, Fish and Game Advisory Committees, Subsistence Resource

Commissions.

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MS. WORKER: Thank you, Mr. Chair. This is Suzanne Worker. The Western Interior Regional Advisory Council supported the OSM modification on WP18-46/47, agreeing that a targeted closure was the most appropriate.

ACTING CHAIR ENINGOWUK: Thank you.

Any other group comments.

Yes, Roy.

MR. ASHENFELTER: Again Mr. Chair, thank you and the RAC for allowing me to speak. I'll be speaking on my own personal comments. Again, I had signed up to represent Kawerak, but we haven't had a chance to review these.

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Going to this regulation and the changes that are being proposed and the compromise by the State and Federal to these closures or boxed area if you want to call it. The one thing that I would like to say is that all hunters, whether they're Federal or non-Federal shoot lead animals. Just because you're a Federal hunter doesn't prevent you from doing the wrong thing. I want to make that real clear. So the idea that we're exempt because we're Federal doesn't make any sense to me. I disagree with that premise. That's my own personal opinion on that one.

On these proposed closures, again it's in Unit 23. I live in Unit 22, so it doesn't affect me at the end of the day, but when you don't save any animals and you propose something that in my opinion isn't based on good sound science, isn't based on one year of -- I think this was proposed for one year. That's very unreliable data to be basing your premise that you save -- there was 500 shot by non-Federally and then 200. Is that really because the numbers of hunters were down or the migration changed different like it usually does from year to year.

So to me some of these things need to take a cycle so you could have some data to verify what you're trying to accomplish. To do another midstream one doesn't make any sense to me. But I don't live in

this area. I'm just pointing out some certain things that I think are confusing and will remain confused.

You are trying to solve a problem with conflict users by assuming that we, because we're Federal hunters, don't shoot the lead animals and the non-Federally guys do and that you're really not saving any animals. You're just displacing hunters from an area to another area. So this is not in my way of thinking solving problems. You don't lay out all the groundwork for how to solve it.

I'm hoping that these people in Unit 23 -- you know, we had this proposal I think back in February or March, some kind of teleconference, I believe. We had it at the hotel here. To a person we all opposed this. I didn't hear one Federal subsistence Board person that supported this speak on the teleconference. I didn't hear one Unit 23 person that was supporting this speak on the teleconference.

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So if you're going to stand up and say something, support it when it comes to public comments. The point I was trying to make here is that, jeez, if you believe it, then show up for a teleconference to speak up why it is that you want done, in this particular case, closed to non-Federally qualified hunters.

 $$\rm I'm\ not\ offering\ a\ lot\ of\ information\ here.\ I'm\ just\ pointing\ out\ some\ discrepancies\ that\ really\ bother\ me.$

ACTING CHAIR ENINGOWUK: Thank you, Roy. Summary of written public comments.

MS. DEATHERAGE: Thank you, Mr. Chair. This is Karen Deatherage. There were no written comments on Proposal 18-46 or 18-47.

 $\label{eq:acting_chair_eningowuk:} A \texttt{CTING} \ \texttt{CHAIR} \ \texttt{ENINGOWUK:} \ \ \texttt{Thank you}.$ Public testimony. Yes.

MR. ADKISSON: Good afternoon, Mr. Chairman and Council Members. My name is Ken Adkisson and I've lived in Nome since 1985. While I work for the Park Service what I'm going to say now represents my own personal opinion and not that of my agency.

I have however been involved pretty heavily with this so-called user conflict issue in Unit 23 since probably about -- at least 2000, so quite a few years now. These are just some of my own observations because it's a very complicated, legally entangling mess and there's not a lot of really solid data to support one position or another.

Almost everyone now agrees that it's not a biological problem, that it's a social issue and the issue of user conflict and comes down to whether or not the behavior and the level of non-local hunting activities significantly affect the movement of the caribou population.

Like I said, you can talk to any number of people and get entirely contrasting views and they can offer sometimes observational information, personal observational information to support whatever position they want. So it's not a very easy thing to come to grips with.

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There's a couple things about this whole issue I think I should probably point out though at this point in time. First of all this so-called agreement between the State and Federal managers, my understanding of that was it was reached at an April meeting as a compromise to address the full closure.

What actually happened though was a very targeted closure that was not the one that came out of the April meeting. What finally was enacted for 2017 as a result of Wildlife Special Action 17-03 was a somewhat reduced closure area from what was presented that includes a large section of the Noatak National Preserve.

 So what wound up being closed for this year was basically a long corridor along the Noatak River, the BLM lands and the Squirrel and some area in the southwestern portion of Noatak Preserve. So that's what we went into currently in 2017. So I think what you're being presented now is kind of a choice between the full closure or this other targeted closure, which includes a significant hunk of the Noatak National Preserve north of the Noatak River, roughly almost half of the Noatak National Preserve north of the Noatak River.

From all indications and reports I've heard -- and I can't say that this is actually proof that anything works or there's a causal effect, but everything I've heard to date suggests that Wildlife Special Action 17-03 has produced or appears to be correlated with positive results in hunting in Unit 23.

So what I would suggest is that there's a third alternative that folks could consider and that is not go with the full closure, not go with the OSM Staff recommendation, but simply stick with Wildlife Special Action 17-03 and extend that for one more regulatory cycle and give it a chance to see if it

really produces a positive effect.

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There's some things that I worry about personally from involvement with the issue about taking up too much Federal public lands. I don't worry about them so much down here in 22 for the most part, but that's a good question that Mr. Ahmasuk had. At least from Bering Land Bridge National Preserve we don't have a lot of the good landing spots and things that they have up in 23, so it would be pretty hard to pack people in. But we could see some increase.

One of the things that protects us at least within the Park Service lands is that to operate commercial services -- and this is not private citizens with their own private aircraft, which are a component of that non-local hunting pressure, but for people like the guides and transporters those have to be basically licensed or permitted by the Park Service to operate within those lands. Right now we have very few of those like in Bering Land Bridge National Preserve.

So I'm not terribly worried about the impacts spilling over, but I have heard from some of our staff, our patrol rangers, that they at least saw or what they thought reported was a lot more significant activity north of Unit 23 over in the Howard Pass area in the north side of Delong Mountains. Whether continued practices of that, if that's the case, would have an effect on altering the caribou movements through those northern passes, I don't know.

I've also heard this summer and through a couple of our Subsistence Resource Commissions up there, because it could have been simply a matter of

weather, habitat and timing, but the migration was very late overall again this year and the collaring effort by the State and Federal agencies at Onion Portage wasn't super successful this year and I think they only collared roughly some four animals or something like that because the animals just didn't show up at Onion Portage, which historically and for thousands of years has been a pretty important hunting place up in Unit 23.

Whether any of this activity had any effect on that, who knows, but the animals didn't come and I have heard some upriver, Kobuk River, folks expressing concerns about displacing the stuff in the western Noatak over into the upriver eastern Noatak and concerns with possibly then causing a failure down through that eastern area and that bothers me a lot.

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I couldn't say that that would happen, but I can't say it wouldn't either. Personally, I'd rather be conservative and cautious than just, you know, do it. It's kind of like the old joke about flying airplanes. Small, steady inputs into the controls are a whole lot better than big, rapid, jerky ones.

Mr. Ashenfelter spoke about trying to give things a chance and slow it down. If it was me, personally, I would support continuing the existing 17-03 closure and look for a reasonable compromise between the two ends of it because what's happening now is the whole process is becoming increasingly polarized and it's being driven by the two ends of the extremes of the group. Basically close it down or keep it wide open, neither of which I think are very satisfactory answers.

So from my point of view the argument or discussion is between, okay, if you're going to close some of it, how much do you need to close. I would rather start and work my way up the chain of that than start high and have to back it back down because you're always going to be having the question of did our action produce a desired effect.

I would also point out that one of the things that wasn't said is that the Park Service does have control over a lot of its transporter activity and we do in the western portion of the Noatak National

Preserve have what we call a special management area where we have a delayed entry of commercial transporter activity in that western part of the Noatak which was designed to basically protect those communities in that area, especially Noatak. It's debatable how well that management action worked, but I know at least internally the Park Service has been having discussions about extending that period in which they can operate a little further.

I just offer those extra observations and the fact that we had an agreement with Federal and State managers in April, which was before we saw what would happen with 17-03, doesn't count much for me. I'd much rather know what happened this year and whether that appears to be helping the situation or not. The more we stay on the two ends of the spectrum, I think the more likely we're going to wind up in court at some point over this too.

Again, these are my personal views and they're not the views necessarily of my agency. That's my views.

Thank you.

 $\mbox{\sc I}$ guess if anybody has any questions for me, I'll take them.

MR. GRAY: Mr. Chair.

ACTING CHAIR ENINGOWUK: Yes, Tom.

MR. GRAY: So 17-03 you're talking about is this 229, that section of river that's been blocked out? No?

MS. WORKER: Through the Chair. Mr Gray. No, the map on Page 229 I believe just illustrates the Noatak Controlled Use Area.

MR. GRAY: Okay. 17-03, is there a map on that somewhere? Is it comparable to your other map that you're proposing? You know, let me go somewhere with this. I think back a couple years ago, and it seems to me this board opposed the Federally -- whatever. We opposed this action some years ago. Maybe there was a time that the Board took action and supported it later, but I want to say we opposed

closing this area in the past.

Part of what I'm struggling with is the Western Arctic Caribou Herd Working Group is very aggressive in trying to have regulations in place to manage the caribou herd. To me, it's got a little bit out of hand. I mean I feel the Feds jumped the gun when they closed everything down because the Western Arctic Caribou Working Group had a guideline. When there's 250,000 animals, X goes on. When there's 200,000, X goes on. When it gets down to 180,000, no more guiding, no more non-residents.

I mean there was a game plan laid out. The Native communities jumped the gun and had the following, everybody was sympathetic, and all of a sudden they closed the areas prematurely than what the guideline laid out. It just shows how powerful some people can be, some agencies can be. I just shook my head. I mean we're looking at 500 animals non-residents are taking. They got shot down or shoved in a corner somewhere, yet there's 15,000 animals being killed by us. You know, it didn't make sense.

Thinking back, I thought we voted on this issue at one time and voted against it. I really think the management plan that the working group has needs to work itself out. Being the working group proposed this proposal it shows you how influential they are. They're a smart group of people and they're going to use whatever they have to get what they want.

Anyway, I'd sure like to know what he's talking about 17-03, what area and size or whatever we're talking about here.

MR. ADKISSON: Through the Chair. Councilman Gray. I think I can roughly give you a good explanation. If you go to Page 263 in your booklet and look at the proposed closure.

What happened was the Noatak Controlled Use Area used to run from roughly I think the mouth of the Noatak River up to the Sapun Creek, which is about halfway or so, give or take, on this current map upriver. It was like five miles either side. Recently the Board of Game cut off the lower end of that and extended the controlled use area much further eastward and I think it either went up to the Nimiuktuk or to

the Cutler and Nikki Braem could maybe answer the question how far upriver that was because I can't remember.

Did it go all the way to the Cutler?

MS. BRAEM: The State CUA.

 MR. ADKISSON: Yeah. So that's the controlled use area under the State, so it goes from roughly the Aggie/Eli area and the Noatak now or something or a little further north up to the Cutler. That's going to stay in place unless the State Board of Game changes that.

At the same time the Park Service had a special management area that basically covered about the western third or fourth of the Noatak National Preserve that went from the western boundary to about one river drainage over from the Kelly River up to the next one that we prevented commercial operators from flying into and dropping clients off to hunt caribou until a certain date.

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So what 17-03 did was basically create an area that encompassed the State's controlled use area plus added in the area in the far southwest around the Squirrel River, which has been a longstanding area for source of user conflict locally up there. So it built in that lower part of your map over there. Then also it took in some areas within the National Park just a little further north of that. So sort of the far western, southwestern part of the Noatak National Preserve.

If you basically just look at that and you'd extend that five mile wide line back all the way through it and just envision the same thing that you see up in the little arm sticking out, figure that all the way back to the boundary of the park on the western end and then add in the Squirrel River area in the southern part of it and then that area in the far southwestern part of the preserve, basically south of the Noatak River, would be basically what 17-03 is.

I don't know if that helps.

MR. GRAY: So your five-mile area goes from just below Noatak, actually further than that, all

the way up the river basically? Is that what I'm hearing. I'm trying to vision this. I'm looking at a map on 229 and I'm flipping back and forth between 263, 229. Evidently 229 that's in place and it sounds like you have more five-mile area along that river somewhere that's in place for certain things.

MR. ADKISSON: I think 17-03 basically goes from the western boundary of the Noatak National Preserve all the way up to the Cutler, right?

MS. WORKER: I think I might be able to describe the difference. So the first thing is the Noatak Controlled Use Area overlaps the proposed closures and the current closures, but they're not the same thing. If you look at the map on Page 263 and you draw a line five miles north of the Noatak River, so you just extended that five-mile corridor all the way to the west. Everything south of that line is the current closure. Everything north of that line is open for this regulatory year.

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 So the area in the drainages between the Kelly River and the Nimiuktuk River, that area is the area that is proposed for closure under OSM's modification that is not currently closed. Everything south of that is the same.

MR. GRAY: So from the Nimiuktuk to the Kelly River -- I see, okay. So you've just added this area and this other area.

MS. WORKER: The difference between 17-03, which is the current closure, and the OSM modification is that the area between....

MR. GRAY: Right.

MS. WORKER:the northern boundary of the unit and then five miles north of the Noatak River. We just added that in our modification. So if you'd like to entertain a different solution and perhaps just maintaining the current closure, then that's the area that would be excluded.

ACTING CHAIR ENINGOWUK: Yes, Tom.

MR. GRAY: I keep hearing a year. This closure that we have now has been in place for a year,

Page 100 is that correct? I'm assuming that's the 229 page or 1 am I still lost? 2 3 4 MS. WORKER: Thank you, Mr. Gray. 5 Through the Chair. So the map on Page 229 is the Noatak Controlled Use Area and that area limits 6 7 aircraft access during the fall. 8 I understand that. 9 MR. GRAY: Okav. 10 MS. WORKER: The current closure is for 11 regulatory year 2017-2018, so that's this regulatory 12 13 year, July 1st to June 31st. It will expire on June 30th of 2018. 14 15 16 MR. GRAY: I'm trying to get a grasp on 17 is it all Federal lands or just..... 18 MS. WORKER: It is all Federal lands 19 south of the line that I just described, yes. Sorry. 20 I want to clarify that. It's not all Federal lands. 21 It's all Federal lands that are hatched in the map on 22 Page 263 south of the line that I described. I have a 23 map of it, but I only have one. Would you like to see 2.4 it? 25 26 MR. GRAY: If nobody else understands 2.7 2.8 it, I'd like to understand it. 29 30 MS. WORKER: So this is that map. This 31 is the current closure. 32 MR. GRAY: 33 Okay. 34 MS. WORKER: They're not the same 35 36 scale, which is a little confusing, but this is the 37 part that's excluded. 38 Okay. And you want to add 39 MR. GRAY: 40 this. 41 42 (Council looking at maps) 43 44 DR. HARDIN: Mr. Chair. 45 46 (No response) 47

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we lose something? I'm not hearing anybody answer.

MR. GREEN: This is Louis online.

MS. WORKER: For those folks on the phone there's nothing happening right now other than looking at a map.

MR. GREEN: Okay. Mr. Chair. I just wanted to ask a question of Staff.

(No response)

DR. HARDIN: Mr. Chair. This is Staff. I'd like to provide a clarification if I might.

(No response)

MS. DEATHERAGE: Jennifer Hardin is on the line from OSM who would like to speak.

ACTING CHAIR ENINGOWUK: Yes. Do we have Jennifer Hardin on the phone with OSM who can explain this proposal?

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 DR. HARDIN: Thank you, Mr. Chair. This is Jennifer Hardin. I'm the subsistence policy coordinator for Office of Subsistence Management. I was also part of that interagency group that got together to discuss this issue. Mr. Adkisson is correct. As you can see from the map I believe you're looking at the targeted closure that was presented and the Special Action 17-03 was different than what is in front of you today and WP18-46/47.

The reason for that the State and Federal representatives that met in April all agreed with the targeted closure that is in front of you as an OSM modification and 18-46/47. We did not put that forward in the special action because the additional area that you see in the proposal in front of you today was based on local knowledge that was presented to the group from the Federal representative.

 The group felt that it would be most appropriate to present this targeted closure to you through the RAC process so that the Councils would have an opportunity to comment on this particular targeted closure and the public would also have an opportunity. There are fewer opportunities for public input in the special action process because of the speed in which we have to carry those out.

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So the reason that the two targeted closures were different is that we really wanted to hear from you all in this public process about the more expansive targeted closure area that's in front of you today and WP18-46/47.

10/24/2017

Thank you, Mr. Chair.

 $\label{eq:ACTING CHAIR ENINGOWUK: Thank you. Do we have any other public testimony. \\$

(No comments)

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14 ACTING CHAIR ENINGOWUK: Hearing none.
15 Regional Council recommendation. Motion to adopt.

MR. KIRK: So move.

ACTING CHAIR ENINGOWUK: Motion by

MR. GREEN: This is Louis. I'll second for discussion purpose.

ACTING CHAIR ENINGOWUK: Seconded by Louis. Discussion.

MR. GREEN: Mr. Chair. I have a question of Staff. Thank you.

ACTING CHAIR ENINGOWUK: Yes, Louis.

 $$\operatorname{MR}.$ GREEN: I want to say that 17-03 was supported by the Seward Pen the last cycle. Karen, would you be able to provide that information?

MS. WORKER: Mr. Green. Through the Chair. This is Suzanne Worker. WSA17-03 was a special action and so it was subject to public meetings, but it did not come before the Council, so this Council did not weigh in on 17-03 as a group.

Thank you.

MR. GREEN: Okay. So what was it when we went along with the Federal land closures up there in 23? We took part in something there and I think we took a vote on it. So I just wanted -- Tommy was wondering what happened because at one point in time I

know he was there when we voted against it and then I think we voted something for it. So I wanted some clarification there for the Council's understanding.

MS. WORKER: Yes, that's correct. That was WSA16-01, so that was the previous regulatory year and that proposal was for closure of all Federal lands.

MR. GREEN: Okay. Thank you. I couldn't recall the numbers and I appreciate your clarifying that. So that was supported by Seward Pen and Western Interior when Northwestern asked for it. I guess what I haven't heard is I haven't heard any length of time. I know there's some consistency issues here somebody was mentioning earlier. It might have been Roy. You need to have something set in place long enough to see if it works or not.

Mr. Adkisson certainly spoke to that.

I was trying to bring that information forward to where we stood. Tommy was there when we stood against and I don't think he was at the meeting when we voted with to go and support it. That's my comment at this point.

ACTING CHAIR ENINGOWUK: Yes, Tom.

MR. GRAY: Okay. The way this proposal is written I'm going to vote against it. I don't believe that we should be taking a stand on something that we've -- we've had things in place and we haven't had them run their route and see what kind of impacts those things made. The 17-03 for example, the area that they're talking about, I don't think we had a long enough run with that to understand the impacts that it made.

 The proposal that OSM is talking about, adding a little bit more land, I don't know that out of 17-03 that we can justify adding those lands to it. Again, I think we need to extend either 17-03 or OSM's recommendation. My personal feeling, and believe me I'm subsistence all the way, we need to walk cautiously here and let things that have been implemented prove themselves out.

ACTING CHAIR ENINGOWUK: Any other discussion, justifications from Council.

MR. GREEN: Mr. Chair. This is Louis. I have a question for Staff.

ACTING CHAIR ENINGOWUK: Yes, Louis.

MR. GREEN: Thank you, Mr. Chair. So right now 16-01 is still in place until 2018 June 30th?

MS. WORKER: Thank you, Mr. Green. Through the Chair. WSA16-01 expired at the end of regulatory year '16-'17 and for regulatory year '17-'18 the Board's action on WSA17-03 stands. So that is the targeted closure that we've been talking about. It's not a full closure. Does that answer your question?

MR. GREEN: What was the number again where we're at now?

MS. WORKER: So currently we're working under the regulation that was established as a result of the Board's action on WSA17-03.

MR. GREEN: Okay. So basically it's -- how close is it to what 16-01 was? I don't have the material in front of me. I'm sorry.

MS. WORKER: Sorry, Mr. Green. Can you repeat that question.

MR. GREEN: I was trying to -- you know, when we found in favor of 16-01, I'm trying to figure out how close that is tot he 17-03. I don't have any of the paperwork in front of me. I'm out in the middle of Washington here.

MS. DEATHERAGE: Mr. Green. Through the Chair. If I could clarify for Suzanne. I think what you're asking is what are the differences between WSA16-01 and 17-03?

MR. GREEN: Yeah. I don't have anything in front of me to compare the two. Sorry. Thank you.

MS. WORKER: Okay. I got it. So WSA16-01 was for regulatory year '16-'17 and it closed all Federal public lands in Unit 23 to the harvest of caribou by non-Federally qualified users.

In regulatory year 2017-18, that was WSA17-03. It was a targeted closure, so many Federal public lands remained open.

Does that help?

MR. GREEN: Yes, it does. It tells me that there was a little less restricted for the following year, from which we originally found in favor of on 16-01. Thank you.

MS. WORKER: Yes, that's right.

DR. HARDIN: Mr. Chair.

ACTING CHAIR ENINGOWUK: Yes.

DR. HARDIN: This is Jennifer Hardin at OSM again. I just wanted to restate that the current special action WSA17-03 will expire after one regulatory year.

MR. GREEN: Which is 2018 June 30?

MS. WORKER: That's correct.

ACTING CHAIR ENINGOWUK: Yes, go ahead.

MR. JOHNSON: Thank you, Mr. Chair. Carl Johnson, OSM. Just to kind of add the punctuation on Ms. Hardin's comments just now, that means if the Board were not to adopt this proposal in any form, either as originally written or as modified, all of Unit 23 would then be reopened to all hunters, not just targeted closure or a closure to non-Federally qualified. It means the entire unit would be open to all hunters eligible.

Thank you, Mr. Chair.

MS. DEATHERAGE: Thank you, Mr. Chair. This is Karen Deatherage. So what we have before us as the Council is possibly two options here. Either oppose or take no action on this proposal, which, as Mr. Johnson explained, will result in opening all the Federal lands to all users after this 17-03 special action expires.

The second that you have -- you have

three actually. The second option is to go ahead and approve this proposal, which I remind you is a permanent proposal. This is not a special action, so this would go in the regulation book as a permanent proposal until you change it during the next cycle.

The other option you have is to make a recommendation that perhaps you want to amend this proposal to be closer to 17-03 if you feel more comfortable with Wildlife Special Action 17-03, you can go back to those closed areas and use those and put forth that as your recommendation as a Council.

So does that make any sense there? Those look like the options that you have on the table right now for this proposal. But I think it is important for the Council to understand that taking no action or opposing could result in opening all Federal lands again in Unit 23 to all users.

Thank you.

ACTING CHAIR ENINGOWUK: Yes, Leland.

MR. OYOUMICK: I think if they're going to disrupt the migration pattern of those caribou by leaving it open to non-Federally qualified people, then I think they shouldn't be there because these people that are trying to catch these caribou have been there for how long and these non-Federally people come in with their planes and do whatever in their regulation. All they want is to catch their caribou the way they used to. Okay, let them do that.

 ACTING CHAIR ENINGOWUK: So if we support this proposal, it's going to be more beneficial to their wishes, right? It would still be closed to non-Federal subsistence users, which just ended, right? And also leaving that corridor closed also. I'm just kind of mixed up or, you know. It may be in our best interest if we support this proposal. I don't know.

Yes, Tom.

MR. GRAY: I guess, you know, I'm sitting here thinking that we need to kind of tread carefully because we've heard from the State that this herd has plateaued and it could go either way. It could keep going down or it could go back up. I'm

leaning towards let's extend this 17-03 and see where that takes us in the next year or two years. Extend it, whatever we need to do.

Unfortunately, the impacts of this proposal aren't going to impact us. It's going to impact people up north and we're making a decision for those people up north to a point, you know. Our input is going to eventually get to the big Board and they're going to decide what to do.

If this was going on down here, you still have to think about the resource and how that resource is doing. Is it growing, is it getting smaller, is it dropping like a rock. You know, the impacts of that herd's movements and so on and so forth, people are still getting their caribou. You heard from OSM and folks that there's 12,000 animals being killed. There's 15,000 animals being killed. So something is working right up there.

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It could backfire on these folks. There's some players up in Kotzebue that's pushing this thing and that's why it came through the Western Arctic Caribou Herd Working Group because they have a little bit of oomph and things can happen, but it can also backfire on them.

Again, my feeling is let's get some more information. Let's put it for another year whether we include OSM's area or the 17-03. To me it doesn't really matter, but I'd hate to see us close all Federal lands. It's not that drastic of a situation up there right now. I feel it isn't. I've been involved in some of these talks and so on and so forth for the last couple years.

ACTING CHAIR ENINGOWUK: Do we have any further discussion or justification.

MR. GREEN: I guess I have the floor, Mr. Chair. Thank you. It is my intent to support subsistence hunts in 23. There may be a time when it's in our backyard where we may be asking for support to make things happen that we think we need. On the 16-01 Western Interior along with Seward Peninsula RAC supported Northwest closure of all Federal lands.

It sounds like to me there's a

relaxation of some of that and there's a movement where the concentrations are where the State and Feds decided that these are probably the most important places to be restrictive or not to be restrictive.

I'm sorry that I didn't have all that information before. I didn't take the time. I had things going on. The point is I want to be supportive of their issues up there because we're working off the same herd. I would expect in the future that if it was necessary we could call upon our neighbors who use the same resource in dealing with our issues in the future.

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I'm not sure -- I mean Tommy's got the idea he wants to be supportive. He doesn't know which way to go. As well as I do. I'm not sure if it's 17-03 or if we recognize what OSM is recommending today, the right route. Either way it's still supportive of our neighbors that use the same resource.

You know, we're going to have some of these conflicts on the Seward Peninsula soon. I hear stuff on State lands where there's guiding going on and residents doing without and guides and their clients getting what they need. My feeling is to support. Which one do we support, I haven't found a position on which number to use. Karen outlined three.

With that I'll yield the floor.

Thank you, Mr. Chair.

ACTING CHAIR ENINGOWUK: Yes. Our original motion is to support WP18-46/47 close caribou harvest to non-Federally qualified users in Unit 23. Tom.

MR. GRAY: Okay. I'm going to put my hands on the table and let them get beat up. So I make an amendment that would replace the language and the amendment would adopt OSM's proposal for the next whatever and that would replace the motions for both of those proposals to just close all lands to Federally qualified people. It would close the lands that's proposed by OSM to -- it would close it to non-Federally authorized people. So that's my motion.

MS. DEATHERAGE: Member Gray. Through the Chair. The OSM has recommended taking no action on

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Proposal 46 and then the modifications were listed in
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     Proposal 47 or reversed, the other way. So the Council
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     could take no action on Proposal No. 47 and then they
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     could take an amendment to accept the OSM modification
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     for Proposal 46 if they want to do that to the current
     motion.
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                     Thank you.
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                     MR. GRAY:
                                Okay.
                                        I so move.
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                     ACTING CHAIR ENINGOWUK:
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                                               Okav.
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     an amendment to 47. Do we have a second on the floor.
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                                This is Louis. I'll second
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                     MR. GREEN:
16
     it.
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                     ACTING CHAIR ENINGOWUK:
                                               Second by
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     Louis. Question.
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                     MR. GREEN: Is there any further
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     discussion, Mr. Chair? This is Louis again, Mr. Chair.
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     Could we just have the motion read with the amendment.
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2.4
                                  Thank you, Mr. Green.
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                     MS. WORKER:
     the motion is to support the OSM preliminary
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     conclusion, which is to take no action on WP18-47 and
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     to support Proposal WP18-46 with a modification to
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     close some but not all Federal public lands in Unit 23
     to caribou hunting except by Federally qualified users.
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     So this is the targeted closure that we've been
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     discussing.
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33
                                         Thank you for
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                     MR. GREEN:
                                 Okay.
     clarification, Staff. Thank you, Mr. Chair.
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36
37
                     (No comments)
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                     ACTING CHAIR ENINGOWUK: With no
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     further discussion, take a vote on the motion with the
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     amendment. All in favor of the motion with the
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     amendment signify by saying aye.
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                     IN UNISON:
                                 Aye.
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                     ACTING CHAIR ENINGOWUK: All those
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     opposed.
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(No opposing votes)

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ACTING CHAIR ENINGOWUK: Motion to
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     support WP18-46/47 adopted.
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                     MR. GRAY: Do we have to vote on the
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     original motion now or have we circumvented it, Karen?
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                     MR. GREEN: We voted for the motion of
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                     Then we would vote on the original
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     the amendment.
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     motion. Sorry to cut in. The original proposal.
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                     MR. GRAY: Would that be as amended
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     or....
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                     MS. DEATHERAGE:
                                            Right?
                                      Yes.
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                     MR. GRAY: .....how do we vote on it?
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                     MS. DEATHERAGE: Yes, it would be as
               So go back to the original motion, motion to
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     adopt Proposal No. 46 as amended and you don't have to
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     do anything on 47 because you took no action.
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                     Thank you.
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                     ACTING CHAIR ENINGOWUK:
                                              Can you word
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     that through the Chair for me, please, and then we'll
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2.8
     vote on it, Karen.
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                     MS. DEATHERAGE: Mr. Chair. Members of
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                   The original motion was to adopt Proposal
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     the Council.
     46 and take no action on Proposal 47. The Council has
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     a further motion, which asked to amend Proposal No. 46
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     to include the OSM language which would close some but
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     not all Federal lands by OSM. So the Council will now
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     need to go back to the original motion and approve as
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     amended. So if you get a motion on the floor to
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     approve what I just said as amended and then second it
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     and vote on it, it will be clear.
                                        Thanks.
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                     MR. GREEN: So moved, Mr. Chair.
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                     ACTING CHAIR ENINGOWUK:
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     Louis. Do we have a second.
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                     MR. SEETOT:
                                  Second.
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                     ACTING CHAIR ENINGOWUK:
                                              Second by
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     Elmer. All those in favor of the motion signify by
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Page 111
     saying aye.
 1
 2
 3
                     IN UNISON:
                                 Aye.
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                     ACTING CHAIR ENINGOWUK: All those
 6
     opposed same.
 7
 8
                     (No opposing votes)
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                     ACTING CHAIR ENINGOWUK:
                                               Motion
     carried.
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                     MR. GRAY:
                                Suzanne, next time pass out
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     maps early.
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                     MS. WORKER: Good thing I did my
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     homework before I came and I had that in my back
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     pocket, huh.
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20
                     (Laughter)
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                     ACTING CHAIR ENINGOWUK: Before moving
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     forward maybe let's take a 10-minute break.
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2.4
                     (Off record)
25
26
2.7
                     (On record)
2.8
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                     ACTING CHAIR ENINGOWUK: Let's try to
     make it back to our seats and we'll continue with the
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     agenda. Okay. Next on the agenda we have Wildlife
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     Proposal 18-48/49, required registration permit for
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     caribou in Unit 22, 23 and 26A. Can I have
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     introduction and presentation of analyst.
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                     MS. WORKER: Thank you, Mr. Chair.
     This is Suzanne Worker again. The analysis for WP18-
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     48/49 begins on Page 277 of your meeting materials.
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                     WP18-48 was submitted by the Western
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     Arctic Caribou Herd Working Group and WP18-49 was
     submitted by Louis Cusack. They both request that
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     Federal reporting requirements for caribou in Units 22,
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     23, and 26A be aligned with the State's registration
     permit requirements.
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                     The proponents believe that the
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     registration permits are useful tools for more accurate
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     harvest reporting, which in turn informs good
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management decisions. They note that this becomes increasingly important as the population shrinks and has hunting has a bigger and bigger impact on the population. They also note that this request will reduce confusion among Federally qualified subsistence users given the mix of Federal and non-Federal lands in these units.

Again, both herds have declined significantly in recent years and the harvest is at the estimated harvestable surplus in the case of the Western Arctic Herd and it likely exceeds the harvestable surplus in the case of the Teshekpuk Caribou Herd. I can give you additional details about the biology and the harvest of those herds if you'd like.

2.4

If this proposal is adopted, State registration permits will be required to hunt caribou in Units 22, 23 and 26A in both State and Federal regulation. On one hand using these permits will be burdensome to some users, but on the other they're already required on the State side, so this would reduce regulatory complexity by aligning the State and Federal reporting requirements.

These changes wouldn't have any direct biological impacts, but they will provide better harvest data, which is an increasingly important management tool as these caribou populations become smaller.

The OSM preliminary conclusion is to support Proposal WP18-48 and to take no action on Proposal 18-49.

Thank you, Mr. Chair.

I can take questions if the Council has

ACTING CHAIR ENINGOWUK: Do we have any questions from the Council.

MS. WORKER: Mr. Chair. I might add one more thing. So just a little bit of the history about how we got to this proposal. For regulatory year 2016 and 2017 the State began requiring registration permits for Unit 22 and I believe that proposal came

 any.

out of one of the local ACs, so that was a user-generated proposal.

In regulatory year 2017 and 2018, the State began requiring registration permits in Units 23 and 26, so this proposal just brings the Federal regulations into alignment with those recent changes in State regulation.

Thank you.

ACTING CHAIR ENINGOWUK: So currently if I hunt under the Federal regulations and I'm in 22E, I do not have to have a permit from State of Alaska to hunt caribou if it's not required under the Federal regulations.

2.4

MS. WORKER: Thank you, Mr. Chair. If you are hunting on Federal land in Unit 22E, you currently do not need to have a registration permit to hunt caribou. The problem with that is that there's a big push to get a better handle on what's going on with harvest in this population so that it can be managed hopefully better.

So we know that Federally qualified subsistence users harvest the vast majority of caribou from this herd. Currently a registration permit is permitted under State regulation, but if Federally qualified subsistence users can hunt without a registration permit on Federal lands, it's basically a big loophole to avoid reporting and what we really need at this point is good reporting.

ACTING CHAIR ENINGOWUK: Thank you. Currently, even though we're not required to have those permits, we do get the permits for the reporting requirement even though we hunt in Federal lands. Currently all the caribou hunters up there do get a permit. I know it does benefit the Department on how much caribou is harvested and for future studies also I presume.

Yes, Tom.

MR. GRAY: Okay. I jumped in on every one. I might as well keep going here. Who is going to manage this registration permit? Are you going to or the State or what are you proposing here?

MS. WORKER: The proposal is to require a State registration permit and right now I'm going to look at the analysis and make sure I'm not misspeaking on that. Yeah, it's to require a State registration permit, so the State will manage that. It won't be a separate permit. It will be the same permit that you use to hunt under State regulation and it will be valid on Federal land and State land.

So basically one system.

ACTING CHAIR ENINGOWUK: Do we have any questions on the proposal.

(No comments)

ACTING CHAIR ENINGOWUK: Moving on. Reports on Board consultation, tribes and ANCSA corporations.

2.4

MS. DEATHERAGE: Thank you, Mr. Chair. There were no reports on Board consultations from the tribes or the ANCSA corporations on Proposal No. 18-48 or Proposal 18-49.

2.7

ACTING CHAIR ENINGOWUK: Thank you. Agency comments. ADF&G, Federal and tribal.

MR. DUNKER: Good afternoon, Mr. Chair. Bill Dunker with ADF&G again. I'll just provide our recommendation for this proposal. The Department supports this proposal although we recognize that a registration permit is a significant change to historical hunt administration. The recent actions by the Board of Game to require caribou registration permits for all resident hunters in Unit 22, 23 and 26A has been through an extensive public process with the advisory committees, the Western Arctic Herd Working Group, Council and the Board of Game.

Adopting this proposal will align hunting seasons and bag limits on Federal and State managed lands and should be a useful tool to monitor harvest and provide data for herd management. Broad public support is needed for a registration permit hunt type to be effective for management. The Department will need to engage in education and outreach to implement the registration permit hunt structure by building awareness and support.

Just as a side note, obviously that education and outreach component that I mentioned there is more or less underway both in Unit 22, 23 and 26A. We've had staff visiting communities in the Kotzebue Sound area and on the North Slope throughout the course of this year since that regulation went into place and I would anticipate that to continue into the future as we encourage public participation in the process.

Thanks.

ACTING CHAIR ENINGOWUK: Thank you. Advisory group comments, other Regional Councils. Fish and Game Advisory Committees. Subsistence Resource Commissions.

MS. WORKER: Thank you, Mr. Chair. This is Suzanne Worker. The Western Interior Regional Advisory Council supported the OSM conclusion on WP18-48 and 49. They agree that the harvest data is an important tool for management and that registration permits improve harvest reporting.

Thank you.

ACTING CHAIR ENINGOWUK: Thank you. Summary of written public comments.

MS. DEATHERAGE: Thank you, Mr. Chair. This is Karen Deatherage. OSM received no public comments on WP18-48 or 18-49.

ACTING CHAIR ENINGOWUK: Thank you. Public testimony. Anybody on the phone.

(No comments)

ACTING CHAIR ENINGOWUK: Hearing none. Regional Council recommendations. Motion to adopt.

MR. GRAY: I move to adopt.

MR. GREEN: So moved, Mr. Chair.

(No comments)

MR. GREEN: Mr. Chair. This is Louis.

ACTING CHAIR ENINGOWUK: Yes, Louis.

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MR. GREEN: I'm just trying to make
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     sure I got still hooked up there because there was a
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     lot of hissing going on there. I did make a motion.
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                     ACTING CHAIR ENINGOWUK: Okay.
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     motion would read support 48 and no action on 49.
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                     MR. GREEN: The OSM, yes.
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                     ACTING CHAIR ENINGOWUK: I believe
     that's the OSM recommendation.
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                     MR. GREEN: Yes, I made that motion.
     Thank you, Mr. Chair. Discussion.
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                     ACTING CHAIR ENINGOWUK: Do we have a
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     second.
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                     MR. KIRK: Second.
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                     ACTING CHAIR ENINGOWUK: Second by
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     Ronald. Discussion. Yes, Elmer.
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                     MR. SEETOT: WP48 and 49 are pretty
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     much the same in language if that's what I understand.
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                     ACTING CHAIR ENINGOWUK: Do we have any
     other discussion.
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                     MR. GREEN: Mr. Chair. This is Louis.
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                     ACTING CHAIR ENINGOWUK: Yes, Louis.
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                     MR. GREEN: Mr. Chair. So there was
     support from Western Interior I think I heard and then
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     what about Northwest?
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                     MS. WORKER: Thank you, Mr. Green.
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     Through the Chair. The Northwest Arctic Regional
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     Advisory Council meets tomorrow and the next day, so
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     they have not weighed in on this proposal yet.
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                     MR. GREEN: Okay. Thank you for that.
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     Thank you, Mr. Chair.
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                     ACTING CHAIR ENINGOWUK:
46
                                              Thank you.
47
     Any further discussion.
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49
                     (No comments)
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ACTING CHAIR ENINGOWUK: Hearing none, we'll proceed to take a vote. All in favor of the motion signify by saying aye.

IN UNISON: Aye.

ACTING CHAIR ENINGOWUK: All those

opposed same.

(No opposing votes)

ACTING CHAIR ENINGOWUK: Motion carried to adopt WP18-48 and take no action on 49. Support 48.

Okay. Let's go down to our last proposal. It statewide proposal WP18-51, modify definition of bait. Introduction and presentation of analyst.

2.4

 MS. WORKER: Thank you, Mr. Chair. This is Suzanne Worker one last time hopefully. WP18-51 begins on Page 321 of your meeting book. This proposal was submitted by the Eastern Interior Regional Advisory Council and they request that bear baiting restrictions be aligned with State regulations, specifically those related to the use of biodegradable materials.

State regulations allow the use of any biodegradable material as bait, so this includes things like dog food, popcorn, grease, day-old pastries, but the Federal regulations currently only allow the use of the head, bones, viscera, or skin of legally harvested fish and wildlife as bait.

The Western Interior Council argues that because Federal regulations are more restrictive than State regulations they do not provide a subsistence priority. They also note that many of the items excluded under Federal regulation have traditionally been used as bear bait.

There are a couple of recent regulatory changes that are important to this issue. The first is that in 2015 the National Park Service published a rule prohibiting the take of black and brown bears over bait on National Preserves under State regulation.

In 2017, the Park Service published a

rule limiting types of bait that may be used for taking bears under Federal Subsistence Regulations to native fish or wildlife remains with some exceptions for the Wrangell-St. Elias National Park and Preserve. So what this means is that for the most part any changes that are made as a result of this proposal wouldn't apply to Park Service lands.

I also want to note that scent lure is not defined in either State or Federal regulation and the consequences of that were considered in this analysis.

If this proposal is adopted, Federally qualified subsistence users could use any biodegradable material including scent lures at registered bear baiting stations on lands administered by the Fish and Wildlife Service, by the Forest Service or by BLM. On National Park Service lands, bait would continue to be limited to native fish and wildlife remains. Again, there are some exceptions for the Wrangell-St. Elias National Park and Preserve.

Adoption of this proposal will reduce regulatory complexity and user confusion by aligning the State and Federal regulations on most Federal land. Because the requested changes are already permitted under State regulation, there isn't expected to be an effect on the bear population on harvest, on subsistence uses or on habituation of bears to human foods.

The OSM preliminary conclusion is to support WP18-51 with modification to, first, establish a definition for scent lure and, second, to clarify the regulatory language substituting the word wildlife for the terms game, fur animals, and small game because these terms were not defined under Federal regulations, but are included in the Federal definition of wildlife.

So those are just a few really bureaucratic changes to make sure that the regulations work okay, but the OSM preliminary conclusion is to support with modification.

That's all I have, but I will be happy to take questions.

ACTING CHAIR ENINGOWUK: Any questions

from the Council.

1 2 3

Yes, Tom.

MR. GRAY: All this controversial stuff, huh. I question in Unit 22 it seems to be bear baiting is not something that's permitted, is that right?

MS. HUGHES: This is Letty with Alaska Department of Fish and Game. Through the Chair to Member Tom Gray. You are correct. There is no bear baiting for brown bear or black bear in Unit 22.

MR. GRAY: So I guess my question is how does that affect this proposal?

MS. WORKER: Through the Chair. So the definitions and the regulatory language associated with bear baiting much of that is not in the unit-specific regulations. It's in the general provisions and so it affects the regulations. If the Council prefers not to weigh in on this, that's certainly their prerogative.

2.7

 MS. DEATHERAGE: Mr. Chair. Member Gray. The Kodiak/Aleutians Council did in fact vote to take no action on this proposal because bear baiting is also not permitted in their region or not conducted in their region. So that is an option for the Council if they choose later when the Council deliberates.

Thank you.

 $\label{eq:ACTING_CHAIR_ENINGOWUK:} \ \ \mbox{Do we have any} \\ \ \mbox{further questions.} \ \ \mbox{Yes, Brandon.}$

MR. AHMASUK: Thank you, Mr. Chair. I want to get out of here just like you do, but I've got a question. I don't know how you say it, if I'm playing devil's advocate. Currently the no bear baiting within 22 is all of 22 or just on Stateselected lands within 22?

MS. HUGHES: Through the Chair to Member Ahmasuk. This actually would be for all. For State land we do not have a season for permitting brown or black bear baiting.

MR. GREEN: Mr. Chair.

ACTING CHAIR ENINGOWUK: Yes.

MR. GREEN: Thank you, Mr. Chair. This is Louis. So, in other words, if we voted for it, then it would be consistent with all Federal lands, which includes 22, Bering Land Bridge, under general?

MS. WORKER: Thank you, Mr. Green. Through the Chair. I'm going to try to answer that question. In general, any changes to these regulations would not affect Park Service lands because of the agency rules that Park Service has recently made. So Bering Land Bridge would be excluded even if bear baiting was allowed in Unit 22, but it's not.

 $$\operatorname{MR}.$ GREEN: Thank you for that answer. I just wanted to make sure I was on the right train.

ACTING CHAIR ENINGOWUK: Leland.

2.4

MR. OYOUMICK: Does baiting include like dead carcasses on the beach and like a dead whale or dead walrus or a dead seal? Is that classified as baiting?

MS. HUGHES: Through the Chair to Member Leland. Yes, it would be classified as baiting. However there are permits on the State land that someone could salvage, you know, like an animal that had naturally died, you know. So then we would provide a permit so you could use that for trapping or whatnot, but for bears it would be considered bear baiting.

 MR. OYOUMICK: You know, like walruses and big whales, that's what I'm referring to. I mean they wash up on the beach here and there every now and then. Every time there's giant bears there.

MS. HUGHES: You are correct. So that's not intentionally, so you didn't physically put out that carcass. If carcasses wash up on shore, bears are going to come along and if there's a bear there during open bear season in Unit 22, then you can have that bear.

ACTING CHAIR ENINGOWUK: Any further questions.

(No comments)

ACTING CHAIR ENINGOWUK: No further questions. Report on Board consultation, tribes and ANCSA corporations.

MS. DEATHERAGE: Thank you, Mr. Chair. This is Karen Deatherage and there was no consultation received from tribes or ANCSA corporations on WP18-51. Thank you.

ACTING CHAIR ENINGOWUK: Thank you, Karen. Agency comments. ADF&G, Federal and tribal.

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MS. HUGHES: This is Letty from Fish and Game. The Department supports the statewide proposal because it would reduce regulatory complexity and user confusion by allowing Federally qualified users to bait bears with additional attraction such as dog food or baked goods that are currently allowed under State regulations.

ACTING CHAIR ENINGOWUK: Thank you, Letty. Advisory group comments, other Regional Councils. Fish and Game Advisory Committees. Subsistence Resource Commissions.

MS. WORKER: Thank you, Mr. Chair. This is Suzanne Worker again. The Western Interior Regional Advisory Council supported the OSM conclusion for WP18-51. They believe that this change will provide clarity about what is allowed and that it will reduce regulatory complexity. The Yukon-Kuskokwim Regional Advisory Council supported WP18-51.

Thank you, Mr. Chair.

ACTING CHAIR ENINGOWUK: Thank you. Summary of written public comments.

MS. DEATHERAGE: Thank you, Mr. Chair. This is Karen Deatherage. OSM received three written comments opposing WP18-51 and collectively the reason for the opposition was that it would food condition bears to human food therefore resulting in safety concerns. The writers also believed that this regulation would conflict with other ADF&G regulations that prohibit intentionally feeding bears. So there's concern from three individuals on that 18-51.

Thank you.

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                     ACTING CHAIR ENINGOWUK:
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                                              Thank you,
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     Karen. Public testimony. Any public testimony on the
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     phone.
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                     (No comments)
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                     ACTING CHAIR ENINGOWUK: Hearing none.
     Regional Council recommendations. Motion to adopt.
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                     MR. GREEN: This is Louis.
                                                 I'll move.
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                     ACTING CHAIR ENINGOWUK: Motion by
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     Louis.
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                     MR. KIRK:
                                Second.
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                     ACTING CHAIR ENINGOWUK:
                                              Second by
     Ronald. Discussion. Yes, Tom.
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                     MR. GRAY: You know, I don't have any
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     problem baiting wolves and other smaller game animals,
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     but if we have regulations stating that you can't, for
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     example, bait bears and we adopt a regulation or
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     support a regulation that opposes regulations in our
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     area, to me it doesn't make sense.
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                     MS. WORKER: I think I can clarify
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     that, Mr. Gray. Through the Chair. So you can think
     about the regulations being broken down into two parts.
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     There's the general provisions which apply to all units
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     and then there's the unit specific regulations which
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     apply only to the unit.
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                     So the proposed changes for bear
     baiting are in the general provisions. So it doesn't
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     -- it won't affect the bear baiting situation in Unit
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     22. It's just changing the definitions basically in
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     the subsistence regulations, in the general
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     regulations. Does that help?
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                     MR. GREEN: Housekeeping.
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                     MR. GRAY: And this is only for
     subsistence take of bears or is it also for bears that
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     Tom Gray has guided on and taken? You know, I guess
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     what I'm worried about is setting precedence.
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                     MS. WORKER:
                                  So the proposal is aiming
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to bring the Federal regulations closer into alignment with State regulations, but for the purposes of Federal regulation it applies only to subsistence.

So any bears harvested at a bait station if it were allowed would require salvage of the meat just like the subsistence regulations say. So for the purposes of this regulation it does not apply to you and your clients. It applies only to subsistence harvest.

MS. DEATHERAGE: Member Gray. Through the Chair. Also ADF&G when they do issue bear baiting permits, this is a formal permit for having a bear baiting station, so it's not like you could just go out and throw something down on the ground and wait for a bear to show up. You have to go through training and you have to receive a permit for a bear baiting station. So it wouldn't apply as a guide if you were out there to just set up bait without having to go through the process.

Is that helpful?

MR. GRAY: Yeah, it's a little bit helpful. Again, I question -- I don't understand regulations and all that stuff and why are we adopting measures that don't apply to my area? Whenever I discuss issues I always worry about precedence, about adopting something and it coming back and hammering us in the face later on. I'm sorry I'm being so ignorant about this.

MR. GREEN: Mr. Chair.

ACTING CHAIR ENINGOWUK: Yes, Louis.

MR. GREEN: Thank you, Mr. Chair. This is a housekeeping thing for the Office of Subsistence Management. Me, as far as bears are concerned, we have way too many and bear baiting wouldn't bother me, but since it isn't in the State we don't deal with that anyway.

I still think that this is a housekeeping measure and I'd feel comfortable supporting it. It doesn't really apply to any guiding. It doesn't apply to subsistence take. Am I clear on that, through the State?

MS. WORKER: Thank you, Mr. Green. Are you asking if it applies to subsistence take? Was that your question?

MR. GREEN: Yeah. Mr. Gray was asking about commercial guiding, whether you could or could not. I'm not hearing that as subsistence use in Unit 22 under State regs, am I correct?

MS. WORKER: So this relates to the general provisions which apply to all units, so it's specifically related to subsistence take. Now because the take of bears over bait is not allowed in 22, that gets a little bit philosophical, but, yes, it applies to subsistence take statewide.

MR. GREEN: Thank you for that answer. I would just think if it would ever come to that point we would already have dealt with it in housekeeping on the Federal side if the State decided to undertake something like that in the future. I don't have a problem supporting statewide.

ACTING CHAIR ENINGOWUK: Yes, go ahead. I apologize. Why am I not remembering everybody's name today. Carl.

MR. JOHNSON: Thank you, Mr. Chair. A couple points. First of all, through the Chair, Tom, you're concerned about setting precedent. To kind of help and provide a comparison for you a couple years ago in the fisheries cycle there was a proposal regarding providing a definition of hook in Federal regulations.

The point was because there wasn't a definition in Federal regulations, the State regulation would apply if there weren't a Federal definition and that created problems for some subsistence users. That only applies if hook is a legal gear type for subsistence fishing in your area. So just because there was a definition it didn't benefit you, but it benefitted other subsistence users who were currently under that regulation.

So the question here is not whether or not you want to have or there should be bear baiting at all in Unit 22. The question is some day if there is bear baiting in Unit 22, maybe on BLM lands, what do

you want to be as an allowable bait for bear baiting if that happens. That's how it will affect you.

But currently in other regions where bear baiting is allowed under Federal subsistence regulations to have this conflicting situation where they have a State regulation where if they wanted to hunt under State regs, they could use these types of baits currently under State regulations, but they're not provided under Federal, so there's some confusion.

So your action benefits them now, but also your region in the future if bear baiting were allowed and then at least you would have a clarity between the State and the Federal definition of bait.

I hope that helped.

Thank you, Mr. Chair.

ACTING CHAIR ENINGOWUK: Yes, Brandon.

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MR. AHMASUK: Thank you, Mr. Chair. I understand it's basically a housekeeping issue, but I've heard basically two or three different things going on here. Ms. Hughes, if we could get you back up to the table, I'd really appreciate it.

Correct me if I'm wrong, I'm getting tired probably, but what I heard was so if there's a washed-up seal on the beach and I take the bear right there, he's eating on it, technically, even though I have not put that there, I've taken it under bear baiting, correct?

MS. HUGHES: Through the Chair to Member Brandon Ahmasuk. No. Bear baiting is a specific season, so that would be something that on the State side would have to -- a proposal would need to be submitted and then adopted by the Board. Then it would be very specific. You know, this is a permit, you've had bear baiting clinic, you'd have to register your bait station.

What you're asking is a carcass washes up on shore. The definition of bait here is any material excluding scent lures placed to attract an animal by sense of smell or taste. Bait does not include those parts of legally taken animals that are

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not required to be salvaged as edible meat. The parts
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     are not moved from the kill site.
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                     So that would include having animals
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     that died of natural causes, you know, the game was not
     moved. So in the sense of a seal washing up on shore.
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     It's normal general harvest bear season with a firearm
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     or bow, you could take that animal.
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                     MR. AHMASUK:
                                   Thank you.
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                     ACTING CHAIR ENINGOWUK: Any other
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     discussion, justification.
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                     MR. GRAY: Was there a motion or do I
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     need to make a motion?
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                     ACTING CHAIR ENINGOWUK: We did the
     motion.
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                     MR. GRAY:
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                                Question.
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                     ACTING CHAIR ENINGOWUK: We're on
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     discussion.
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                     (No comments)
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                     MR. GRAY: Okay.
                                       Question.
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                     ACTING CHAIR ENINGOWUK: If there is no
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     other discussions, I will proceed to take a vote on the
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     motion. All those in favor signify by saying aye.
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                     IN UNISON:
                                 Aye.
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                     ACTING CHAIR ENINGOWUK: All those
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     opposed same.
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                     (No opposing votes)
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                     ACTING CHAIR ENINGOWUK: Motion carried
     to approve WP18-51, modify definition of bait.
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                     Okay. We'll call it a day and proceed
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     again tomorrow.
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                     MS. DEATHERAGE:
                                       9:00 o'clock.
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                     ACTING CHAIR ENINGOWUK: At 9:00
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Page 127
     o'clock a.m.
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                       MR. GREEN: Recess.
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                       ACTING CHAIR ENINGOWUK: Recess.
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     you.
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                       (Off record)
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                    (PROCEEDINGS TO BE CONTINUED)
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     day of November 2017.
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